The New-York Times.

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GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Mormons Proposing to Emigrate to one of the East India Islands.

The Claims Against Paraguay—The Overland Telegraph—The New Quartermaster-General, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 8.

THE PROPOSED MORMON EMIGRATION.

During the difficulties with the Mormons, which came near leading to a serious collision with the American troops, a plan proposed by Capt. WALTER M. GIBSON for the immediate emigration of the Mormons to Oceanica was adopted by BRIGHAM YOUNG, and forwarded to Dr. BERNHISEL to be laid before the President for his approval, with a request for some proposition on the part of the Government to purchase their improvements in Utah. The President refused to notice the matter further than to remark that BRIGHAM YOUNG could do as he pleased, as the only duty of the Executive was to see the laws properly executed and enforced.

Mr. GIBSON has since identified himself with the Mormon fraternity, and made their interests his own. He now proposes to them to emigrate to one of the East India Islands, and reliable information has been received here to the effect that the views of Capt. GIBSON will be carried out. He reached here some days ago, bearing dispatches to Hon. WM. HOOPER, Utah delegate, touching this and other subjects of interest to the Saints. After laboring for years, in vain, to induce our Government to open commercial relations with the rich islands of the East, he turns disgusted with the imbecility of the Federal authorities, and seeks other means to open up the wealth of those islands. If the Mormons cannot dispose of their property, it is said they will abandon it, when arrangements for emigration are completed. Capt. G. announces his purpose to sail for Sumatra early in the Fall, on a voyage of exploration and survey.

PARAGUAY CLAIMS.

The claimants against Paraguay, I understand have asked time to send to Paraguay for additional testimony. This will be accorded to them, as the Commissioners desire to afford them every opportunity to establish, if possible, some part or all of their extraordinary demands. In the mean time the Paraguay Commissioner is preparing and arranging his rebutting evidence, which will afford an amusing history of Yankee operations abroad.

OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

Although several weeks have elapsed since the passage of the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to advertise for proposals to build an Electric Telegraph to the Pacific, yet no steps have been taken, thus far, to execute the law. It requires the advertisement to be for sixty days from the passage of the law, and, as there are parties waiting to bid, it is hoped Secretary COBB will move in the matter without further delay. The old grantees, I understand, will bid, but will name the maximum provided by the terms of the law.

THE NEW QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

Col. JOHNSON has now taken hold of his new duties in earnest, and is thoroughly overhauling all the desks of his office, and familiarizing himself with the duties of each. He is said to possess extraordinary administrative talent, and will, no doubt, with experience in his new position, make an efficient officer. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 7.

The Board of Medical Officers will assemble at Baltimore on the 20th of September for the examination of Assistant-Surgeons on promotion, or of such candidates for appointment on the medical staff of the army as may be invited to present themselves. There are now three vacancies in the grade of Assistant-Surgeons.

The President has recognized G. W. HENNINGS as Vice-Consul of Hanover at New-York.

Chief Carpenter SIMMONS, of the Charleston Navy-yard, has been promoted to the position of Constructor in the Navy, and has been ordered to San Francisco, California.

ELLIS B. SCHNABEL, entering the *Constitution* office this morning, assaulted Gen. BOWMAN with a stick, while the latter was sitting in his chair. One of the clerks in the office came to the rescue, when SCHNABEL made a hasty retreat. Immediate steps were taken for SCHNABEL's arrest. The reason for the assault was the publication in yesterday's *Constitution* of an article reflecting on the conduct of SCHNABEL.

EDMUND FRENCH, late Assistant Superintendent of the Treasury extension, under indictment for embezzlement, died here this morning. His trial was to have taken place to-day.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 8.

The *Constitution*, to-day, announces WM. H. BROWNE as editor and proprietor, Mr. BOWMAN having, in pursuance of the arrangements which had been in progress some time, transferred to him all his proprietary interest in that journal.

News from Pike's Peak.

INDIAN ANNOYANCES—UNPROMISING MINING NEWS—BUSINESS DULL.

ST. JOSEPHS, Mo., Saturday, July 7.

The Pike's Peak express arrived yesterday afternoon, bringing $15.500 in gold dust.

By this arrival we have the following summary of news, which has been detained here in consequence of a severe storm prostrating the telegraph line:

The dates from Denver City are to the 28th ult. Indian depredations upon straggling parties and upon ranches had become of so frequent occurrence that it was considered advisable to call a meeting of citizens to consider what was best to be done in the matter. Such a meeting was held on the afternoon of the 27th, and two of the Arapahoe chiefs were present part of the time. The outrages in the main consist of the Indians taking whatever they desired from parties who were unarmed or unable, from lack of numbers, to successfully resist them, tearing down fences, turning their ponies into gardens and destroying them, and in some cases shooting at the whites, one or two of whom are known to have been killed.

The chiefs thought it very hard to be held accountable for the bad acts, not only of their own tribe, but for others now in this vicinity, viz.: the Cheyennes, Kiowas, Apaches and Camanches. They promised, however, that so far as their own men were concerned, they would hold them responsible for any injury done to the whites. An effort was made to pass a resolution to drive the Indians from the country if they did not leave within three days, but more moderate counsels subsequently prevailed, and the troubles, no doubt, will be peaceably arranged.

The mining news remains unchanged. No new or important discoveries had been made. The difficulties in operating to advantage some of the quartz mills recently set up had not yet been surmounted. Quartz mills were arriving daily and going to the mines.

Business was very dull, and money tight and scarce. The weather was hot and showery.

Fall of a Building at St. Joseph's, Mo.

NINE PERSONS KILLED—THE RUINS CONSUMED BY FIRE.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, July 7, 1860.

The *Democrat* learns from the passengers from St. Joseph's that the new four-story building in that city, owned and occupied by NOVE, MCCORD & Co., wholesale grocers, fell at two o'clock yesterday, crushing a frame building adjoining, occupied by three families, killing nine of the ten occupants instantly, viz: Mrs. BOYCE and three children, Mr. and Mrs. COGSWELL and four others, whose names were not ascertained. The building caught fire immediately afterwards, and the stock of NOVE, MCCORD & Co. was consumed. The store of TOOTLES & FARRLIGH was also burned, together with their entire stock of boots and shoes. The total loss is estimated at $10,000. Insurance unknown.

The Removal of Col. North.

ALBANY, Saturday, July 7.

The rumor of the removal of Col. NORTH, Special Agent of the Post-office Department, is well founded. Col. NORTH's removal is dated 29th June, immediately after the Baltimore Convention, but was not received until yesterday in consequence of his absence in Vermont, where he was engaged in prosecuting JOHN WHITCOMB, an ingenious mail robber of Canada, and Boston and New-York mails. Col. NORTH has been one of the most efficient officers in the Department since 1853, having served seven years.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

TRENTON, N. J., Saturday, July 7.

The return Owl train, a short distance this side of Bristol, run into a cow this afternoon, which threw the engine into the field and two of the passenger cars off the track. A fireman named COX was killed, and the leg of the engineer broken. Great excitement existed among the passengers, but none of them were hurt. The track is considerably torn up.

Murder and Suicide.

MCCONNELSBURG, PA., Saturday, July 7.

RICHARD MADDEN, residing near Fort Littleton, in this County, killed his wife yesterday afternoon, by beating her brains out. He afterwards hung himself. No cause is assigned for the dreadful deed.

Sailing of Dr. Hayes' Arctic Expedition.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 7.

Dr. HAYES' Arctic Expedition left at 3½ P. M., in tow of the steamer *R. B. Forbes*. A salute was fired on the wharf previous to sailing. The name of the vessel was changed to the *United States*.

Fatal Accident on the Fourth.

NORFOLK, Friday, July 6.

At the celebration of the Fourth in Pungaleague, Accomac County, WILLIAM GARRISON was killed by the premature discharge of a cannon, and JAMES V. HALL, Principal of the Seminary there, terribly injured; he has probably since died.

The Prince of Wales' Visit to America.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 7.

Private letters from official sources in England state that the Prince of Wales will go as far East as Portland, and as far West as Cincinnati, in the United States.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, July 7—6 P. M.

FLOUR in fair demand; market less firm; sales 1,400 bbls. at $4 87½ for extra State; $4 87½@$5 12½ for extra Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa; $5@$5 37½ for extra Ohio, Indiana and Michigan; $5 87½@$6 37½ for double extras. WHEAT dull and nothing doing. CORN market opened at 53c., and advanced ½c. on the receipt of the New-York dispatch; sales 4,000 bushels Illinois and Toledo at 53c.@53½c. OATS—Sales small at 33½c. Other Grains nominally unchanged. WHISKY less firm; sales 100 bbls. at 19½c.@20c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady at 40c. on Flour, 11c. on Wheat, 10½c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 38,000 bushels Corn. No returns were made from the Canal Collector's office this evening.

OSWEGO, Saturday, July 7.

FLOUR dull but steady. WHEAT unchanged, with fair demand; sales 6,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, at $1 20; 4,100 bushels do. on private terms, and 6,000 bushels Amber Wisconsin, at $1 22. CORN unchanged; sales 6,000 bushels Indiana, at 56c. Other grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS steady at 26c. on Flour, 8c. on Wheat, and 7½c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports*—1,052 bbls. Flour, 2,600 bushels Wheat. *Canal Exports*—400 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bushels Wheat; 53,000 bushels Corn, 1,400 bushels Oats.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 7—6 P. M.

FLOUR active. WHEAT firm and advanced 1c.@2c.; sales at $1 07½@$1 08 for No. 2, in store. CORN dull and declined ½c.@1c.; sales 10,000 bushels at 46½c. OATS quiet. *Receipts*, 700 bbls Flour, 5,500 bushels Wheat, 10,500 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats. *Shipments*, 1,700 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 87,000 bushels Corn. Freights unchanged. Sight Exchange on New-York 1¼ ₩ cent premium.

The Pacific Mail Service.

AN ARRANGEMENT MADE WITH MR. VANDERBILT.

It is well-known that for about a week previous to the departure of the last Vanderbilt steamer, Postmaster-General HOLT was in almost constant telegraphic communication with Mr. VANDERBILT on the subject of the Pacific mails—Mr. HOLT making earnest appeals to him to take them and rely on the justice of the Government to make a fair compensation for the service over and above the postages. These appeals were also backed by Mr. BUCHANAN, who, it was repeatedly stated, was very anxious that the mails should go out as usual, and who pledged himself to make the proper recommendation to Congress for the extra compensation. These missives were regularly sent, it is presumed, by Mr. ALLEN to Mr. VANDERBILT, who steadfastly refused to allow any mail matter whatever to go on board. It is said that Mr. VANDERBILT joined with the Pacific Mail Company in two propositions, viz.: one, to transport the mails for a fixed sum, say, $300,000 for the steamship service; the other, to receive the postages on the letters, and twenty-five cents a pound for the printed and free matter, but, in the absence of any law, the Department could not act. It is said that 98 per cent. of the mail matter last year consisted of papers and free documents, and that for this large proportion of the entire Pacific mail, only $30,000 was received by the Post-office Department. On account of the regulation requiring all letters to be sent by the overland mail which are not specially directed to go by steamer, a large proportion of letters have gone that way, leaving the heaviest and least profitable part to go by the Isthmus. The overland letter mail is also somewhat increased by a dodge which large numbers have adopted of sending their letters to St. Louis to be remailed, thus making the postage six instead of ten cents. The Post-office Department has now arranged with VANDERBILT, probably on his own terms for the transportation of the Pacific mails tri-monthly, the service to begin on the 11th of July and continue to the 4th of March next, the compensation to be the postages and the said 25 cents a pound for printed and free matter, which he is to receive upon the recommendation of the Post-office Department, provided Congress are then ready to make the appropriation.

The Tragedy in Iowa.

HEARTLESS BUTCHERY OF A WHOLE FAMILY.

The following account of a horrible affair which has already been noticed by telegraph, is furnished by a correspondent of the Chicago *Journal*:

BURLINGTON, Iowa, July 3.

We have just learned of the butchery of a woman and her two children a short distance northwest of Batavia Station, on the Burlington and Missouri Railroad, in Jefferson County. Their dead and mutilated bodies were discovered on Saturday by a fishing party, in the Cedar Creek, into which they had been thrown by the murderer. The murder probably was perpetrated four or five days previously to the finding of the bodies. The woman was about thirty years of age, and had two terrible gashes in her forehead, evidently cut by an axe, and her skull was broken. One of the children is a little boy about five years of age; his head is also terribly cut and the skull broken. The other child is a little girl about three years of age; her head also badly mutilated.

Hon. WM. K. ALEXANDER, Judge of Jefferson County, immediately offered a reward of $200 for the arrest of the murderer, who is suspected to be her real or reputed husband, named KEPHEART, his victims being from Muscatine, and known by the name of WILLIS. They were going westward as emigrants, in ox-teams, and it is supposed that the fiend becoming tired of the woman and her children, murdered them to get rid of them. It has been ascertained that the bloody deed was committed at Eddyville, thirty miles distant from the place where the bodies were found, the murderer having conveyed the corpses that distance to dispose of them. It is not known as yet whether he had any associates in the crime, but it is believed that he had at least one assistant.

Parties immediately went in pursuit of KEPHEART, and on Sunday night they overtook and captured him in Missouri, and brought him to Fairfield, the county seat of Jefferson, where he is now in jail. The excitement against him is intense.

P. S.—It turns out that the man, JOHN KEPHEART, had no accomplice. JAMES HARVEY WILLIS, a boy, and a son of the murdered woman, was found in the wagon with the murderer when arrested. This boy relates the whole story. He says KEPHEART poisoned his father, WILLIAM WILLIS, to death with strychnine, last Fall, and that he has been living with his (the boy's) mother, Mrs. WILLIS, ever since. They were now on their way to Kansas. At Eddyville, the boy says, his mother and little brother and sister went to sleep in the wagon last Thursday evening, and in the morning he woke up and found her dead and gashes cut in her skull. When the children got out of the wagon the heartless wretch caught the two youngest and murdered them with an axe. He then placed the bodies in the wagon and drove thirty miles, to Cedar Creek, where he threw them in the water, and tried to hide them under by throwing a heavy log upon them. "Murder will out," however.

This KEPHEART is a man about 60 years old.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

The Seventh Regiment in Camp.

DIVINE SERVICE IN THE TENTED FIELD—SCENES AND INCIDENTS IN CAMP—LETTER FROM GEN. SCOTT—INFLUX OF VISITORS—WHAT IS TO COME, ETC.

Camp Scott yesterday presented a lively scene. The divine service in the spacious mess tent, the continued influx of visitors from the City, the regimental review, and the picturesque scene of so many citizens and soldiers mingling in so romantic a locality, made the occasion one to be remembered with pleasant reminiscences by all who witnessed it.

While the military discipline of the camp is strictly preserved, there has been frequently developed an irrepressible conflict between the exuberant spirits of some of the corps off duty, and the rigid adherence to routine of those charged with the enforcement of the camp laws. An interesting incident, illustrative of this fact, occurred on Saturday night. It appears that two jolly members of the Sixth Company conceived the idea of bothering the corporal of the guard after 11 P. M., when all the members off duty are supposed to be in their quarters, and all lights are to be put out. The twain, therefore, climbed one of the number of the trees in Benselavenue and commenced vociferating "corporal of the guard, No. 9." No sooner had the dutiful corporal repaired to that post than he found that No. 9 had not called him. In this way the corporal was kept running from one post to another until he became quite weary, and still the calls for "Corporal of the Guard" continued. The guard was turned out, and the camp searched for the offenders, but without success, and still the calls for "Corporal of the Guard" continued. Just as the guard was about carrying to the guard-house a poor fellow from a tent in the vicinity of the tree, under suspicion of being the offender, although he was woke up from a sound sleep, the real culprits were spied and easily captured. They had hardly been comfortably locked in the guard-tent, however, before they made their escape, and gave the guard another task to catch them. They were at length secured, and enjoyed the delights of remaining under arrest all night, and receiving a sound lecture from Col. LEFFERTS in the morning.

As the guard is changed every twelve hours, of course there is a chance for old scores to be paid off, and the consequence is the business of "devilling the corporal" or the sentinels, is quite a favorite one. The officer of the night, on Saturday night, observed a light in the surgeon's tent, and noticing a somewhat convivial party within, the following colloquy ensued:

"Gentlemen, the orders are to put out the lights after eleven o'clock."

"But, Sir, the surgeon is privileged. I am on duty to-night."

"Then, Sir, your duty is at the hospital."

"But, Sir, I can't stay in the hospital all the time,"

"Then, Sir, you must put out your light."

So the light was put out, but, subsequently, the officer of the night found about the same convivial party circulating about the camp, and another colloquy ensued:

"Gentlemen, you must go to your quarters."

"Why, Sir, we are out on duty."

"How so?"

"Why, I have to look after a patient, and I have been obliged to get the Commissary here to procure some stores."

"Yes; but you don't want the Lieutenant-Colonel, or the Captain, there, to get stores. You must go to your quarters, gentlemen, or to the guard tent."

But the best joke about running guard is told of Col. LEFFERTS himself. The Colonel was passing across the line to the beach, when the sentry stopped him.

"Can't pass here, Sir."

"Why not?"

"Must pass around the guard tent, or I shall have to take you to the guard house."

"Oh, yes; thank you."

THE SERMON OF DR. WESTON.

One of the finest scenes of the encampment was that at the divine service in the morning. The huge mess-tent was the sanctuary; the desk was extemporized from available boxes (contents unknown) covered with an American flag, the regimental band furnished the instrumental music, the [illegible] voices of the regiment the choir, and the [illegible] to the number of about eight [illegible] the audience. Rev. S. H. WESTON, of St. [illegible] the things which God hath prepared for them that love him." The reverend gentleman called their attention to the fact that there was another battle than that of life, in which the question of defeat or victory was much more important. He pictured in glowing imagery the vast capacity of our powers of sight, of hearing, and of imagination, and from this depicted how great must be the glory of the heaven that shall surpass the compass of those functions.

The psalms and hymns for the morning and evening service were neatly printed for the occasion. They comprised the "Venite Exultemus Domino," "Te Deum," "Chant Benedictus," seventy-ninth psalm, to the tune of "Old Hundred," hymn to the tune of "Duke-street," "Gloria Patri," chant, "Cantate Domine," chant "Benedic Anima Mea;" eighty-eighth psalm, to the tune of "Armenia," and a hymn to the tune of "Tallis Evening Hymn." The effect of so many voices, almost in the open air, was exceedingly fine, and was much heightened by the excellent accompaniment of the new regimental band.

TENT DECORATIONS.

Quite a rivalry is going on among different members of the Regiment in the arrangement of their tents. One of the neatest interiors is that occupied by Right General Guide RYDER, Left General Guide MORRISON and Commissary Sergeant CLEARMAN. Their equipments and uniforms are made to serve as ornaments, their guide flags do like service, and their tent is always kept in order. The presence of continued deputations of some of the Seventh's "best fellows," comprise no small feature of the attractions. Many other tents are, however, better fitted with furniture—those of Adjutant LIEBENAU, Quartermaster WINCHESTER and Paymaster KEMP, Capts. SHALER, NEVERS and PRICE, Commissary PATTEN, and of four privates in the Third Company, are marked features of the camp. The Brevoort House in Shaler-street, occupied by W. H. DAVIDSON, J. K SHEPPARD and F. D. ALCOMB, is a favorite resort of the First Company. This Company, by the way, has a Base Ball Club, and will play several matches during the encampment.

Col. LEFFERTS' quarters are spacious, lit with fluid gas, well provided with camp stools and tables, a writing desk, and a fresh bunch of flowers daily from the garden of some fair friend in the vicinity.

LETTER FROM GEN. SCOTT.

Col. LEFFERTS has received the following:

WEST POINT, July 7, 1860.

DEAR SIR: Being temporarily lame, I pray you to pardon me for declining the invitation to visit your regiment on Staten Island, which has done me the honor to call its camp of instruction by my name, and I have long honored the noble corps. It has well earned the title of the "National Guard" at Richmond, at Boston, and at Washington, as on frequent occasions at home, where, I do not think it too much to say, that law and order, the life and property of every citizen, depend, in the last resort, on the high moral tone, the steady valor and discipline of the Seventh Regiment of New-York Volunteers.

With high respect, I remain,
My dear Colonel,
Yours truly,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

To Col. LEFFERTS, National Guard.

The rush of visitors to the camp yesterday was unparalleled. Every member of the regiment brought his friends, and the consequence was a constant stream of ladies and gentlemen by railroad and in private carriages. The lane from the camp to the railroad station, about three-fourths of a mile long, was crowded all day with vehicles and pedestrians, and a continuous cloud of dust enveloped it. Quartermaster WINCHESTER proposes to have a sprinkling cart to-day, and will receive a unanimous vote of thanks if he carries out his intention. The scene in the lane is very like "going to the Derby," and many a spirited contest was witnessed. One of the Jehu's yesterday, in his anxiety to outstrip a couple of frames trying to pass him, succeeded in making one of his own scarecrow team bite the dust, never to hobble more. Staten Island horseflesh is in great demand.

To-day and also on Wednesday, the rope-walking DE LAVE promises to make a perilous ascent; on Wednesday Col. HALL and Staff, and possibly Gov. MORGAN and Staff, will visit the camp. A number of City regiments have tendered the Seventh the honor of an escort on the occasion of their return. Col. BUTTERFIELD's regiment seems to have the best chance of being accepted, although a deputation of the Eighth Regiment was on hand yesterday strongly urging their claims.

At least three thousand citizens must have witnessed the review of the regiment last evening. The corps, however, turned out less than two hundred and fifty men, all told. This was owing to the scruples of many to Sunday parading, and the fact that many had gone to the City. Morning and evening parades will take place every day of the encampment.

Tired New-Yorkers could hardly find a more pleasant retreat than Camp Scott. The picturesque camp, the surfy beach, the roar of old ocean, the invigorating breeze and the gay assemblage, combine to render the place exceedingly attractive.

The Chicago Zouaves.

OUR MILITARY COMPANIES TO LOOK AFTER THEIR LAURELS.

Some months ago the Chicago Zouaves issued a manifesto declaring themselves the best organized and drilled military company in the country, and challenging any other organization to dispute their claims to this preeminence. To establish their reputation beyond the possibility of disparagement they also announced that they would undertake an Eastern tour during the present Summer. They started on this trip on July 2, and have probably by this time reached Rochester.

The company numbers 42 muskets and a band of 18 pieces. Col. E. E. ELLSWORTH, a graduate of West Point, is in command, and to his rigid discipline the United States Zouave Cadets owe much of their reputation. The other officers are: First Lieutenant, J. R. Scott; Second Lieutenant, H. D. Laflin; Orderly Sergeant, J. R. Hayden; Second Sergeant, E. B. Knox; Quartermaster, R. B. Wetherell. The Staff consists of Surgeon Charles A. DeVilliers; Commissary, J. R. Scott; Quartermaster-General, R. Blackall; Paymaster-General, J. B. Taylor. The full dress uniform of this corps consists of a dark blue coat with buff trimmings, and pants and caps of blue with similar trimmings to those on the coat. The full Zouave uniform consists of loose scarlet pants, with a gold cord over a blue stripe, high gaiters and leggings; blue vest, with orange braid, and a peculiar pattern of moire antique facing; a jacket of blue with red and orange trimmings, and ball buttons; and a jaunty little red cap with black band and orange trimmings. They have also fatigue uniforms and a *chasseur* uniform, consisting of red pants and blue coat, handsomely trimmed.

The members of the corps, with one exception, are all young men of extraordinary muscular power, and there is not one member who is not a gentleman as well as a soldier. The drill is most arduous, but, notwithstanding, every movement, no matter how complex, is executed to perfection. Not one member of the company is allowed to indulge in the use of intoxicating drinks, or to visit places where drinks are sold, except in the discharge of his duty. Aside from the light infantry drill, is the Zouave, which not only makes the members acquainted with the tactics of the camp and field, but also looks as much to the development of the physical powers of the soldier.

Capt. ELLSWORTH is a young man, but a wonderful tactician, who has his company under the most perfect control, not only in camp, but while scaling walls over inclined planes formed by the backs of their stooping comrades, fighting as skirmishers, executing the dashing bayonet exercise, or while on parade.

Of the departure of the Company from Chicago, on the 2d, the *Herald* of the succeeding day says; "The Zouaves took their departure last night, escorted to the cars by the Light Guards and the Highland Guards. The most intense enthusiasm was manifested by our citizens. Upwards of ten thousand persons, old and young, thronged the streets between the armory of the Zouaves and the dépôt of the Michigan Southern Railroad, while the jam at the latter place was indescribable. Along the line of march the house tops and the doors and windows were alive with the fluttering of white handkerchiefs. At eight o'clock the train moved off, receiving a parting benediction in the shape of three times three lusty cheers and a salvo of artillery. We learn with deep regret that our citizens have responded but feebly, indeed, to the just claims for assistance which this gallant corps have upon them. Let the Financial Committee wake up—it is not yet too late to render assistance."

At Adrian, Michigan and Detroit, the corps attracted great attention by their superior drill.

THE WALTON AND MATHEWS MURDER.

Search for Evidence—The Inquest to be Resumed To-morrow—Mr. Walton's Will Offered for Probate.

Since the adjournment of the Coroner's Inquest, on Tuesday last, no facts have transpired tending to solve the mystery which enshrouds the circumstances connected with the murder of Messrs. WALTON and MATHEWS, in the Eighteenth Ward, on Saturday night week. Sergeant DICKSON and Officer ROACH, of the Detective Police, have made a search of the apartment, in the Union Hotel, Brooklyn, which was occupied by CHARLES JEFFERD, and in a trunk belonging to the young man they found a quantity of ammunition, consisting of powder, caps, bullets, and cartridges, such as are used for rifles. A light coat and straw hat, such as the assassin is said to have worn, were also found in the trunk. Mrs. WALTON's house has likewise been thoroughly overhauled by the Police, but the search resulted in the discovery of nothing to strengthen the suspicion against her.

Coroner JACKMAN receives letters, every day, from persons who know, or pretend to know, something of the matter, and in all cases these parties have been summoned to attend as witnesses at the inquest. Meantime, the detectives and several policemen of the Ward in which the murders were perpetrated, are tracing every clue that has been offered, and the result of their efforts will be made known to-morrow, when the inquest will be resumed at the Superior Court-room, in the Park.

AN ACTION BY MRS. WALTON AGAINST HER HUSBAND.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Ellen M. Walton vs. John Walton.—This action was commenced some time ago against Mr. Walton by his wife, to procure an accounting and payment of moneys alleged to have been loaned to him from her separate estate, claiming the amount to be something near $5,000. The answer of the defendant denies that he ever received any money from his wife, either as loan or advance, but admits that he collected the rent of her house in Twenty-sixth-street, which was expended for the benefit of her estate in Clinton-place. This answer was served on Mrs. Walton on 29th June last. The counsel for defendant asked for an extension of time in order to move for a settlement of the issues. The affidavit upon which this application was made sets forth that the defendant died suddenly in this City on the morning of July 1, 1860, leaving a last will and testament, wherein William T. Walton, John Long and Samuel Allen are appointed executors; that such will has been presented for probate to the Surrogate of the City and County, and that the citation is returnable on the 16th inst. The application was subsequently withdrawn, and the case will come in another form before the Surrogate.

MR. WALTON'S WILL OFFERED FOR PROBATE.

The will of John Walton, murdered in Eighteenth-street a week since, has been offered for probate before the Surrogate, Hon. EDW. C. WEST.

By this will the testator devises all his property to his executors, William Timothy Walton, (his brother,) Job Long and Samuel B. Allen, to be held in trust for the payment of debts and legacies during the lives of his daughters, Mary and Hannah Eliza. After the decease of both of these the property is to go to their heirs-at-law. During the continuance of this trust there is to be paid $700 per year to the testator's wife, Ellen M. Walton, in lieu of dower; also an annuity of $600 to testator's mother, Sarah Walton.

Three thousand dollars are given to testator's salesman, Matthew Kehoe.

The rest of the annual income of the property, after paying charges, is to be divided equally between testator's two daughters, Mary and Hannah Eliza.

The testator states the following as his leading purpose in the will:

It being my desire, after having made provision for the payment of all my debts and all just claims against my estate, and after having made what, in my judgment, is ample provision for the support of my present wife, Ellen M. Walton, by whom I have no children, and also after having made ample provision for the support of my mother, Sarah Walton, during her natural life, and after having provided for the payment to Matthew Kehoe of the sum of $3,000, as hereinbefore provided, that all the rest, residue and remainder of any estates, real and personal, shall be held in trust by my executors, William Timothy Walton, Job Long and Samuel B. Allen, hereafter nominated and appointed for the sole benefit of my aforesaid children, Mary Walton and Hannah Eliza Walton, and that they shall share equally in the benefits and profits arising from said trust estates, and after their death that the said estates shall descend to their children, as hereinbefore provided; and being desirous that there should be no litigation or other difficulty in the settlement of my estate under this will, therefore further order and direct, that should my wife, Ellen M. Walton, not consent to receive the annual sum hereinbefore provided to be paid to her, in lieu of all dower and right of dower in and to my said estate, then my said executors shall make such other just and equitable settlement with my said wife as may by them be deemed expedient, or as their counsel may advise.

He assigns the care and custody of his daughters during their minority to his wife, Mrs. Ellen M. Walton. Should she die, however, before the daughters attain full age, they are committed to the care of the executors.

The will bears date April 28 last.

MOBILE SLAVE-TRADE TRIALS.—Judge CAMPBELL, of the Supreme Court, delivered on the 30th, in Mobile, an elaborate opinion in the case of the United States *vs*. R. H. Horne, under an indictment for a violation of the act against the African Slave-trade, ordering "that process issue to the Marshals of the State of Mississippi, as well as to the Marshal of this (Alabama) district, for the arrest of the accused." The *Tribune*, publishing the opinion in full, says: "Upon the call of the case, A. J. REQUIER, Esq., U. S. Attorney, moved the Court for *alias* process against the defendant, but, in doing so, called the attention of the Court to the fact that precisely similar indictments against other offenders have been heretofore held unwarranted by the law under which they were preferred, by Hon. WILLIAM E. JONES, Judge of the U. S. District Court. The United States Attorney requested the presiding Judge to take the matter under advisement, and if he should agree with his associate, Judge JONES, he wished to be understood as not pressing his motion, but, if not, be asked that the motion might be granted. The opinion, which we publish, was delivered under these circumstances, and those members of the legal profession who heard it, concede it one of the ablest that have been delivered by its distinguished author."

CRICKET AT PHILADELPHIA.

The Great Match Between Eleven English and Eighteen Americans—The Americans Victorious.

The fifth annual Cricket match between the above nationalities was played at Camden, near Philadelphia, on the 4th and 5th of July, and after a brilliant contest in presence of the largest number of spectators which has ever assembled on the ground of the Philadelphia Club, victory rewarded the exertions of the American Cricketers for the first time in five years, who beat their opponents, with eight wickets to spare. The majority of the English players are so well known—several of them having played against the Americans in their annual matches year after year—that it is needless to comment on their style of play, and we refer to the score for their names and the result of their doings. For the new players who were selected by the English Committee to secure the supremacy of Cricket in their hands: first on the list, and the supposed great gun of the Eleven, was Sadler, who first made his appearance at Montreal last September as an All-England player, but who, for some reason, did not remain at Montreal while the match was being played, nor did he play in the subsequent International Matches, or accompany "The Eleven" on their tour. Second, is Mr. Brett, St. George's newly-imported English cricketer—a splendid cricketer at all points of the game. Third, is "Sams," renowned as one of the finest cricketers of the United States. Hampshire is fourth, and a first-rate imported English cricketer at that; the last two being professionals of the New-York Club. Mr. Gibbes, who is so well known as the first gentleman cricketer in the country, as well as Mr. Brett, played contrary to the expressed opinion of the St. George's Club, who refused, at the Cricketers' Convention, to be a party any longer to national matches, where every newly-imported professional cricketer was brought against American amateurs. Hallis is the professional of the Newark Club, and Barlow is the only Philadelphia English cricketer, and one of their best, his long-stopping being perfection. Thus, six of the Eleven—two of them professionals—were from the New-York Club, two from St. George, one from Kings County, one from Newark, and one from Philadelphia.

To contend against this overpowering strength, the American Committee,—the majority being Philadelphians,—having learned that "In union there is strength," brought seventeen American cricketers of the Philadelphia Cricket Clubs, their average ages being 20 years, and Mr. Jackson, from Amsterdam, N. Y. The result was a splendid victory for the American cricketers of Philadelphia, who, having depended upon themselves in the management of their numerous Cricket Clubs, have wrested the victory, at last, from those whose [illegible] Americans in New-York, and driven it into base-ball, as a means of out-door exercise and recreation.

The following are the names of the eighteen, and the clubs to which they belong, who have immortalized themselves in the late contest. Every club ought to have it recorded on their books as a memento of glory. They are Messrs. Eakin, Hamilton Club; Creely, Kingston; Hunt, Union; E. Davis, Jr., Germantown; T. Davis, Southwark; Jones Wister, Germantown; W. Newhall, do.; Kephardt, do.; Bayard, do.; Jackson, Amsterdam, New-York; Howe, Union; Vernou, do.; W. R. Wister, Philadelphia; Johnson, do.; Stevens, do.; Provost, Young America; J. Davis, St. George; Knox, Philadelphia Club.

Several of them are students in the High School—the Philadelphia Free Academy—and out of the 500 in that fine Institution, some 300 practice Cricket, and are spread among the numerous Cricket Clubs of Philadelphia, where their presence having been welcomed, and their embryo attempts at Cricket encouraged, the result has been that full fields on practice days, and consequent perfection in the intricacies of the science of the game, has culminated in the splendid victory which has just been attained by the young American Cricketers of Philadelphia over the strongest English cricketing talent and experience in America, more than half of whom are professional players. Another step in advance will shortly be made in Philadelphia, where a match is in contemplation to play eleven Americans against eighteen English Cricketers of Philadelphia. It would be too tedious to describe all the vicissitudes of the play during the two days' battle, amidst the excitement of [illegible] the anxiety of the large number of the [illegible] on the 5th. Suffice it to say, that it is to be hoped that the result will be the beginning of an era for Cricket in New-York among Americans which will enable them to compete with the Philadelphians with what at present is entirely out of the question—some show of equality. The following general remarks on the play and the score and analysis will illustrate the game sufficiently.

England sent in Sharp and Hampshire first to the wickets, against the fast round-arm bowling of Provost, and left-hand medium round-arm bowling of Hunt; the latter was not up to his usual mark, and was exchanged for Vernou in the tenth over, who is a medium round-arm, variable-pitch bowler. He gave way for T. Davis, after bowling eight overs, during which three wides and five runs were made from him, three of which were made in his last over, not so much from bad bowling, but from laxity in the fielding, which, although very fine, was not at all equal to what it subsequently was in the Englishmen's second innings. The change was, however, for the better, and was dictated by the good judgment which has signalized this match over the previous ones. Hampshire, on the fifth over, gave a vertical direction to a splendid ball from Provost, which, obeying the laws of gravitation, came down into Stevens' hands at wicket, and Gibbes came in. The next over from Provost finished Sharp, who was succeeded by Brett, and for the next twenty overs as fine a display of batting was made as ever was seen on this continent, in the first of which Gibbes was not run out, from the fact that Provost had no spikes in his shoes; and when he was subsequently caught by Knox, at cover-point, he acknowledged he had had all he could do to protect his wicket, 11 singles only being made in the 20 overs. Sadler took his place, and soon after gave a chance which was missed by Jackson from T. Davis' bowling, when he had scored 3. His new life for ten more was a gain of 20 for the English. Davis, who is an artful dodger at slow round-arm or underhand bowling; took Brett's ball from a ball which he let alone, he retired for a finely played-for dozen, and Sams joined issue, and made a fine display for 5 before putting a fine ball from Provost to Kephardt at cover-slip. Wilby joined Sadler, who was soon after caught finely by Hunt from Provost, having put 13 on the telegraph by stylish play; when Barlow took his place, and was finally run out after placing a well got 12 on the score-book, composed of 5 2's and singles. Wilby was nicely caught by Stevens from T. Davis, after making a good 7. Higham was not out for a steady 8, and the rest did nothing, having been got rid of by Eakin, who bowled splendidly, although a little too high. Kephardt and Johnson bowled finely for no wickets, but for few runs. The Americans went in against the fine bowling of Gibbs and Hallis. The latter was hit all over the field. Sams, who bowled splendidly, and Sadler, who, with his slows, bothered out the Americans, were also put on, the latter being hit away by Knox, Newhall, Kephardt and E. Davis. The English fielding was fine, the wicket-keeping of Higham got Vernou with one hand from an off hit, the ball glancing off the bat; and Jones Wister with his foot off the crease, when returning the ball to the bowler. Barlow's longstopping was admired by everybody. Johnson's well-got 8 comprised a 3, 2 and 1's; Knox, who is fast improving, had three 2's in his well-got score; Newhall's 11 were got in his usual cautious and stylish manner; Kephardt, who is a very fine and free batter, with a good defence, sent Hallis to square leg for four, and drove him into the marsh for another four, besides scoring three 2's in his fine total of 23. The only other who made a successful stand was E. Davis for a good 7. The second innings of the English was one of short duration, during which there was a perfect ovation of applause. The fielding was of the highest order, the bowling of Provost and Eakin most excellent, that of Kephardt and Vernou being good for a change; and the point of Stevens and wicket-keeping of Newhall was a change for the better, whilst the outfielding of all was without fault; Howe and Knox distinguishing themselves above the rest. The only ones who stood, were Sharp and Sams, the latter making the most decidedly finest play, 2 3's, 3 2's, and 3 singles rewarded his exertions, without which the English would have cut a sorry figure. The two catches by Stevens were very fine, as was that in the slips by Kephardt, and another in the same spot by Bayard; Vernon, also on the slips, sent Sadler back for a goose egg, amidst the most uproarious cheering and laughter, as he did Sams, for which he received rounds of applause. Wilby was well got rid of from a leg-poke to short-leg, which was caught sharp, in W. R. Wister's left hand. The Americans were not long in running off the 50 to win the game, during which every advantage was attempted to be taken of the Americans, by frequent appeals in a loud voice to the Umpires for decisions in favor of the English, such as, "How's that, Umpire?" "throw the ball up," &c., too well known as tricks of the game by which smart cricketers too often influence Umpires' decisions, especially when they belong to the Club which is appealed for. One of the Philadelphia papers says: "Though young, the Umpires were not to be daunted; but there was an intense feeling of excitement among the spectators, and the loud outcrys against the unfair trickery, might have ended unpleasantly if it had been persisted in. As it was, the run out of Davis was almost too close to justify the decision against him. As in the first innings, Kephardt played splendidly, as did Hunt, Jones Wister, Jackson, J. Davis, E. Davis, and Creely. Never were heard such cheers on a cricket ground as at the close; and when Mr. Sharp presented the ball, and congratulated the Americans on their victory, and on their good play and improvement in the game, incredulous smiles pervaded the faces of his auditors, as they thought how hard a fight it had cost all the strength the Englishmen could bring, to retain the victory for another and the fifth year; and that Mr. Sharp and his party well knew that to their own indomitable perseverance were the Americans indebted for at last obtaining the superiority in cricket. Mr. Stevens said that in receiving the trophy of victory, it was the proudest moment of his life; that he had never doubted that amidst all their defeats, the Americans would one day achieve a victory; and that he hoped that an American Eleven would one day be able to compete successfully with the English Eleven on their own ground, although he would candidly confess he thought that time was far distant.

A cricketer's bat was presented by Mr. WARBURTON to KEPHARDT, for making the highest score on the American side; and a splendid dove-tail bat was presented by Mr. PHILIP WILSON to KNOX, for making the second highest score among the American players. A hat was also given to EAKIN as being the best American bowler. There seemed to be some difficulty in deciding between EAKIN and PROVOST, but a purse had been made up for the latter gentleman, and it was decided to select EAKIN as the bowler of the match.

The following is the score:

ENGLISH CRICKETERS.

First Innings.	Runs.	Second Innings.	Runs.
Sharp, b. Provost	5	b. Provost	11
Hampshire, c. Stevens, b. Provost	2	c. Stevens, b. Provost	3
Gibbes, c. Knox, b. Provost	7	b. Provost	3
Brett, b. T. Davis	12	c. Kephardt, b. Vernou	1
Sadler, c. Hunt, b. Provost	13	c. Vernou, b. Provost	3
Sams, c. Kephardt, b. Provost	5	c. Vernou, b. Eakin	15
Wilby, c. Stevens, b. T. Davis	7	c. W. R. Wister, b. Eakin	2
Barlow, run out	12	c. Bayard, b. Eakin	2
Higham not out	8	b. Eakin	0
Beach, b. Eakin	8	not out	6
Bails, b. Eakin	2	c. Stevens, b. Eakin	0
Byes 3, leg bye 1, wides 12, no ball 1	17	Leg bye 1, wides 4	5
Total	92	Total	42

AMERICAN CRICKETERS.

First Innings.	Runs.	Second Innings.	Runs.
Johnson, c. Sadler, b. Gibbes	8	l. b. w., b. Sadler	0
Bayard, b. Gibbes	2		
Vernou, c. Higham, b. Hallis	0		
Hunt, b. Gibbes	2	c. Hallis, b. Sadler	5
Knox, b. Hallis	15	b. Sadler	0
Jones Wister, run out	0	not out	5
Newhall, c. and b. Sadler	11	b. Wilby	0
Kephardt, c. Wilby, b. Sadler	23	b. Wilby	14
W. R. Wister, b. Sadler	0		
Jackson, b Sadler	0	c. Sadler, b. Wilby	5
Howe, b. Sadler	0		
Stevens, b. Sadler	0		
T. Davis, b. Sadler	3	c. Wilby, b. Sadler	5
E. Davis, Jr., not out	7	run out	4
Provost, b. Sadler	0		
J. Davis c and b. Sams	1	b. Sadler	2
Creeley, c. Wilby, b. Sadler	0	not out	
Eakin, c. Wilby, b. Sadler	3	l b. w., b. Wilby	1
Byes 3, l. bye 1, wides 6	10	Wides	3
Total	85	Total	53

ANALYSIS OF THE AMERICAN BOWLING.

	Balls.	Runs.	Mdns.	Wkts.	Wides.
First Innings.					
Provost	116	17	15	5	6
Hunt	32	10	2	0	0
Vernou	32	5	5	0	2
Kephardt	44	5	7	0	1
Eakin	34	2	6	2	1
Johnson	20	4	2	0	0
T. Davis	112	31	13	2	1
Second Innings.					
Provost	104	18	17	4	0
Eakin	65	9	10	5	1
Vernou	52	8	10	1	3
Kephardt	16	2	2	0	0

ANALYSIS OF THE ENGLISH BOWLING.

	Balls.	Runs.	Mdns.	Wkts.	Wides.
First Innings.					
Gibbes	56	12	5	3	1
Hallis	60	32	4	2	3
Sams	40	9	6	1	2
Sadler	48	24	2	10	0
Second Innings.					
Sadler	56	21	6	5	0
Wilby	49	26	1	4	3

Umpires, Messrs. Mudie and Clay.

Interesting Overland News.

CAPTURE OF A BAND OF OUTLAWS—THE GOLD DISCOVERIES IN ARIZONA—THE INDIANS, ETC.

From the St. Louis Democrat, July 6.

Mr. W. A. WALLACE, one of the editors of the *Alta California*, arrived in our city last evening from San Francisco, having come by the Butterfield Overland Mail route. In consequence of sickness he was obliged to quit the stages at Fort Smith, and is consequently four days behind the mail. To him we are indebted for the following highly important and interesting way-news, which has not before been communicated to the Press:

The agents of the Overland Mail Company have succeeded in breaking up a formidable band of robbers and thieves on the Colorado and Gila Rivers. This section has been a place of refuge for fugitive villains for a long time, and their numbers have heretofore given them impunity from arrest. Many robberies have been perpetrated upon individuals, and also upon the Company. On a recent occasion, one hundred sacks of barley, worth at that point twelve cents per pound, were carried off; animals also were stolen. The intentions of the band, however, were growing too sanguine for all of them. A plan was laid to rob the mail and passengers, and also the agent of the road. Before it was accomplished, one of the band revealed the plot to Mr. STEVENS, agent at the Colorado, and he, with Messrs. JACOBS and LANGER, took immediate steps to break up the gang.

On the 13th ult. three men were arrested and choked by a hangman's noose from the lower branch of a mesquit until they confessed crimes, names and numbers, with necks black from the compression of the rope. They were ironed, and sent under escort to San Diego for trial. They were men for whom rewards were still advertised, as escaped fugitives from the courts of that county.

The next day two others, having a lurking place down the river, were arrested, and after confession were ordered to leave the country at an hour's notice, which they were only too glad to do.

The revelations located members of the band all along the road as far as Tueron, where the leader, a bold, bad man, escaped from justice in Los Angeles, remained. Messrs STEARNS and JACOBS came up to Tueron, arrested JENKINS and PHELPS, and took them back in irons to the Colorado. At the Pimo villages JENKINS managed to escape into the thicket that borders the river, but the Indians, 300 in number, turned out with sticks, surrounded the thicket, and drawing a circle soon caught him, and he was sent on for trial.

Two other bad men were arrested at the Ferry—REUB. LEROY and CHARLEY RATHBURN—making ten in all, eight of whom were sent to San Diego for trial. There was great excitement among all the bad characters there, but the promptness of STEARNS and JACOBS so astonished them that they made no attempt to rescue their associates.

The recent discovery of gold in the mountains, between the Gila and Mimbus Rivers, is creating immense excitement through all the country. Hundreds of men and many women were passed on the road in all sorts of conveyances. Some of the towns on the Rio Grande were nearly depopulated. It was said that when the last stage came through, not more than forty men were remaining in El Paso. The employes of the Overland Mail Company at many of the stations have given notice of their intention to quit the service and follow the crowd.

The country is undoubtedly rich in gold. We conversed with gentlemen who had visited the mines, and intend returning. Extraordinary good luck has attended the labors of many. The location of the mines is between the foot of the Gila and Mimbus Rivers, about six miles from either stream, and about thirty miles north of the stage road. The Mimbus is a small affluent of the Gila, a hundred miles west of the town of Mespilla, and one hundred and forty miles from El Paso.

On the 18th ult., a band of 25 Comanches attacked the station at the "Head of Concho," 100 miles east of the "Pecos Crossing," killed the keeper, Mr. J. W. SHEPPARD, scalped him, and run off all the stock, eleven mules. The stage was delayed seven hours for other animals to be brought in. Mr. SHEPPARD killed one Indian, the chief of the party, before he fell. He was a native of New-Hampshire, but was recently from Kansas, where he has a wife and three children now residing near Lecompton.

At the Clear Fork of the Brazos River, about the 20th inst., Capt. BAYLOR, a Texan Ranger, very fond of Indian sports, returned from a Camanche hunt, bringing nine scalps and forty horses. He asserted that he killed fifteen of the enemy, but was only able to secure nine scalps. His party consisted of six men.

On Tuesday morning, 3d inst., at daylight, the Overland Mail station, 22 miles east of Syracuse, was burnt. Four horses, one of the finest teams on the road, perished in the flames. The cause of the fire was unknown, but supposed to have originated in a match having been dropped upon the ground, and ignited by being trodden upon by the horses.

Staten Island.

ACCIDENT TO A SAILING PARTY AND NARROW ESCAPE.

Three young men connected with the Brooklyn Yacht Club yesterday narrowly escaped drowning by the capsizing of a small boat in which they were attempting to effect a landing from the yacht *Wild Wave* at the camp grounds on the south side of Staten Island. The wind and waves were very high at the time, and when within about fifty yards of the beach the boat swamped.

The accident was witnessed from the beach by some three hundred persons, who, however, were unable to render any assistance, owing to the absence of boats in the vicinity at the time. Several minutes elapsed, during which the men disappeared from view, and to all appearances were lost. At this juncture, when the excitement was very great among those on the beach, the remainder of the party on the yacht, which lay at anchor some half mile out, cut the anchor rope and succeeded, with great effort and peril of being driven ashore, in approaching near the spot where the men were still struggling with the waves, and rescued them from their dangerous position, though in an unconscious condition. Their names could not be ascertained.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.

Succinct History of the Rise, Progress and Decline of the Cattle Distemper in Massachusetts.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 3, 1860.

A wrong impression has been spread throughout the country concerning the extent and prevalence of the cattle distemper in Massachusetts. True, there has been a panic, but it arose from what was feared rather than from what was known and seen. They to whom was committed the important charge of investigating the nature of the disease decided hastily, and, as now appears, upon insufficient grounds, that it was contagious, threatening wide-spread destruction, and that the only remedy proper to be used was that of indiscriminate slaughter of "infected, exposed, and even suspected herds." The Cattle Commissioners, who must do something to justify their office, fed, if they did not originate, the panic. They might have gone to Brookfield, where, it was said, the disease raged with virulence, and by a calm, patient, but steady and determined course, checked the growing fears of the farmers; isolated herds from the town, and even isolated the town itself; watched patiently and intelligently the development of the disease; dissected with care and attention the bodies that were for examination; informed themselves of the history of the animals that had been attacked, how they had been kept through the Winter, whether cleanly or not; whether they had received proper attention or not; whether they had been exposed to the inclemency of the weather or not, or to wet and damp barns, impure air and noxious exhalations, and whether any predisposing cause existed from whatever source, hereditary or otherwise.

But these things, from anything which appears in their records, they did not do. On the contrary, they threw themselves into the midst of the excitement, which it was their duty to moderate, became a part of and increased it; made public notice of their visitations; invited the fearful farmers to go along with them; listened to all that the gloomy fears of their companions suggested; heard exaggerated facts; took the infection of fear themselves, and thus rendered themselves utterly incompetent to investigate calmly and rationally the subject before them. They made a proclamation of contagion, with the terrible prophecy that it might spread throughout the land; petitioned for an extra session of the Legislature that they might be invested with greater powers and intrusted with a larger appropriation, and succeeded in spreading an alarm from one end of the country to the other. When asked if the disease was, indeed, so terrible, their only reply was, "Go to Brookfield, see for yourself and you will be convinced." When asked the nature of the disease, "Oh! it is a mystery which we cannot fathom." When asked what is the remedy, "Kill every infected herd and every animal that is suspected." When asked, "Have you, as sagacious consulting physicians would do in the case of a human patient, informed yourselves in regard to the constitutions and habits of the sick animals, to predisposing causes, condition at the time of attack, the nature and quantity of food used by the sick up to the time of attack and what exposure they may have been subjected to?" the Commissioners have nothing to say.

The Board of Agriculture, who have taken up agriculture as a hobby, because they must have a hobby—speculative men and professors of agricultural literature, who aim less to instruct their readers than to agree with notions that are started in certain quarters—joined the Commissioners, adopted the views which they expressed, and helped to swell the excitement. This is the foundation, and the only foundation, upon which the Massachusetts cattle panic rests. It was born of phantoms and nursed in incapacity. A writer in the New-York *Tribune*, in attempting to give an account of "the present condition and past history of the Massachusetts cattle disease," falls into the same error that was committed here. He says:

> "Insidious in its attack, slow and sure in its work, the pleura-pneumonia spread from four cattle to over two thousand almost without check. After the lapse of six months, its true character was recognized by DR. THAYER, a veterinary surgeon, but too late to prevent the infection of the herds of CURTIS STODDARD, LEONARD STODDARD, and, through them, a score of others. The circle of its malign influence thus widened, radii of infection were thrown out on every side, and by degrees adjoining towns, and perhaps States, were invaded by the disease."

This is a sorry statement, and would be a very melancholy one if it were true, or had a near approach to being true. The Commissioners *did* slaughter a thousand head, and marked another thousand head for slaughter. But so far from proving that any considerable portion of the slaughtered thousand were sick unto death with pleura-pneumonia, it has been contended that a portion of them had no contagious disease, were suffering from the effects of hard fare in the Winter, and would have recovered under the genial weather of the advancing Summer. This idea is confirmed by the fact that most of the doomed but spared thousand are on the mending hand, and have not spread the contagion around them. The time spent by the Legislature in investigating this subject has doubtless been the means of saving the State from the loss of a million dollars, and more, because, giving time for the panic to subside and sober, second thought to step in giving, also, the cattle a reprieve, during which, under close attention and better treatment, they began to rally, that amount of value in cattle has been saved from destruction.

It will be observed, as one of the curiosities in connection with this contagion, that, during all these months in which it has raged, the only herds that are mentioned as sufferers are those of Mr. CHENERY at Belmont, those of the STODDARDS at Brookfield, fifty miles from Belmont, and one or two others. The *Tribune* writer says, "a score of others;" rumor says, "in other States, in numerous towns"—but facts say these rumors have proved to have had no foundation, and truth demands the names and the localities of the herds of this "score of others," and the amount of loss that has been sustained. The simple history of this contagion, which can be told in a few words, and which has not been increased in the lapse of several weeks is: Mr. CHENERY, an extensive cattle importer and breeder, had among one of his importations a few sick animals, which gave birth to sickly calves. His other stock, or upon the same farm, as well imported as native, continued as well as ever, suffering only the ordinary casualties which every cattle grower anticipates and expects. The disease did not spread itself in the town of Belmont, for the first case outside of Mr. CHENERY'S is yet to be reported there. So that the statement "radii of infection were thrown out on every side," fails when applied to Belmont, the home and fountain-head of the disease. We find it, however, after passing at a leap over the largest dairy and milk farm in the State, over a district of country where are kept more milch cows than in any other district in New-England of equal size, or twice its size, without touching an animal—manifesting itself in Brookfield, where, it has been before explained, were a large number of ill-conditioned cattle, predisposed to disease in consequence of hard winter fare. And here in Brookfield, and a few localities in its immediate vicinity, has the disease been confined and expended its strength. Weeks have elapsed since the Commissioners laid aside the slaughtering-knife; weeks since the Legislature investigated the evidence and gave to towns a law to guide them in case of invasion by a possible evil—all this time the thousand doomed and infected cattle have been suffered to live, yet we hear of no extraordingry mortality among them, nor of new cases of infection in that or adjoining towns. Surely, never did a contagion so act before, and never before did legislative measures prove a specific to prevent the spread of contagion. But, however it has come about, the panic has subsided, the disease has been stayed, and now proper attention to the care of animals will keep it stayed.

Costly as this agitation has been, it will prove, after all, a good thing, not to Massachusetts alone, but to the whole country, inasmuch as it has aroused an inquiry into the whole subject of our treatment of domestic animals, and has prompted a careful study of the habits, diseases, food and shelter of horned cattle especially. It will prompt farmers to provide warm, dry, comfortable and cleanly-kept buildings for all domestic animals. Knowing now how prone they are to disease arising from exposure, from improper, insufficient or too much feed, they will adopt a system in their management of them that is based upon reason and humanity.

A recent journey through important sections of the State, has shown to me that farmers in Massasetts are infinitely less troubled about the pleuro-pneumonia than the farmers in other States of New-England, for, being at home among the panic, they see how baseless it was; hearing so much about contagion, they have seen that it has not spread; they have learned that animals properly housed and cared for are no more liable to disease and death this year than in any previous year, and they content themselves with the law which authorizes them to isolate when there is need of it, without calling in that other law which authorizes Commissioners to slay cattle upon the certificate of a veterinary doctor. The farmers of Essex County and Norfolk County are much more alarmed at the prevalence and spread of a hog distemper, which has caused the death of hundreds of swine, than they are about any impending danger to their herds. They think that if the owners of neat stock are protected from loss when their cattle are sick or die, so ought the owners of swine to be protected. This hog distemper has carried off hundreds of animals. On one farm, alone, in Danvers, one hundred and twenty have died this year. This is a mortality greater than any that has been recorded of pleuro-pneumonia.

In expressing these views I by no means wish it to be understood that I disbelieve in pleura-pneumonia. I no more disbelieve in it than I do in the panic concerning it. It is a fearful enemy of our neat stock, and is liable to attack all ill-conditioned animals—ill-conditioned, whether from poor keep or extra keep—when they are placed in unfavorable situations and exposed to inclement weather. But every animal that is sick this year, ought not to be deemed to have a contagious disease, nor ought farmers to allow themselves to be so alarmed at the disease as to forget their usual common sense in dealing with it. We know that in humid climates, and on particularly low and cold and unfavorably-tuated farms, the disease has appeared once and again, and may be expected yet again. This shows us one fact, at least, that pleura follows a general law of epidemics, whether contagious or not, and that knowledge suggests precautionary measures which have always been found effectual in other epidemics. In this as in them, the rule holds good, "prevention is better than cure." "The merciful man is merciful to his beast," and will give it food and shelter, and cleanliness and pure air, for these are the conditions upon which health shall be secured.

AN INVENTION TO DISPENSE WITH PUMPS.

Description and Results of the Giffard Feed Water Injector—Water flying through the Open Air into a Boiler—Its Value for Agricultural and Small Engines.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 12, 1860.

Should an enthusiastic inventor have proposed to our conservative steam-engine people, twelve months ago, to dispense with the feed-pumps which keep up the water-supply in steam boilers; should he have promised the accomplishment of this all-important function by allowing a simple jet of steam to flow out of the boiler in one place, come in contact with the feed-water, carry it through the open air, and inject it into the same boiler at another place without the aid of pistons, plungers or movable parts, it is highly probable that he would have been set down among the self-propelling propeller and perpetual motion enthusiasts.

But at a time when the archives of patent offices were crammed with the most hopelessly unpromising schemes for producing visible effects without apparent causes, it was reserved for a Frenchman by the name of GIFFARD to actually accomplish the very result I have first mentioned—to show the public that it is never safe to predict the failure of any scientific scheme, and to soften the unbelieving heart of the most relentless old fogyism. And the most singular fact in the matter is, that his invention is not a mere plaything to complicate the experiments and sharpen the discussions of *savans*, but that it is at this moment, while the doctors are yet disputing about its principles, in quite general and most regular use, performing its steady work with as little ado as the most time-honored pump that ever lifted a valve.

The Giffard injector consists of a brass tube, some twenty inches long and three inches in diameter, (locomotive size,) provided with pipes leading to the boiler and tank, and internally with a simple system of compartments and nozzles, which may be briefly described. Steam from the boiler, regulated in force and quantity by a cock, enters this tube or barrel near one end, and issues out of a nozzle, say one-quarter of an inch in diameter, into the large end of another trumpet-shaped nozzle of similar size, both these nozzles being within the outside barrel first named. Water from the tank enters the second nozzle, at the large end also, from the annular space left between its mouth and the point of the first. The water entering here must be under a slight outside pressure, sufficient to keep up the supply until the steam is let on, and then the action of the steam will draw a supply from a depth of several feet. The steam and water, then, enter the large end of the second nozzle together, and the steam, by its force and condensation, carries the water with great velocity out of the small end, where the jet of water and condensed steam jumps across a space of from a ¼ to ½ an inch, through the open air, where it all enters, without spattering or escape, the *small* end of a third similar nozzle, which leads it directly to the boiler. The steam is all condensed, as it comes in contact with the water in the second nozzle, imparting from 60 to 100 degrees of heat to the water before it enters the boiler. I am not aware that any one fully understands the principles of this strange phenomenon. The force *and the condensation* of the solid jet of steam entering the hollow jet of water are the only apparent causes, as the apparatus will not work with very hot or boiling water. There is a check-valve between the last nozzle and the boiler, so that the water in the boiler will not escape when the feeder is not working. There is also a casing around the place where the stream jumps from the second to the third nozzle, which may be opened or closed at pleasure, without affecting the operation of the instrument. From this casing is an overflow-pipe, which carries off the steam and water before the work begins while it is getting started, for if the instrument is entirely cold, or if the water is very hot, it will not go instantly to work. It can be started, however, as quickly as a pump. I have had the satisfaction of manipulating, stopping, starting, and generally "fussing" with one of them to my heart's content, and find it sure to work in all cases likely to arise in the normal conditions of any varieties of boilers and pressures.

That this mode of feeding is reliable and trustworthy—as much so as any mode—is now settled beyond question. It has been to work under all circumstances, in France, for two years, and in England for ten months. Engineers here are applying it to locomotives, stationary and marine boilers, as fast as the instruments can be manufactured by Messrs. SHARP, STEWART & Co., of Manchester, the owners of the license in this country. The question of the economy of this mode of feeding, however, on large boilers, is not settled. It is indeed possible that on the grand scale where the economy of the fuel required for the water supply is an object, the Worthington duplex pump, for instance, would be the best means. But for agricultural engines, where *working* parts are especially liable to derangement, and at the same time far away from machine-shops and operatives—where the amount of extra fuel required is necessarily too small to be of account, where independent feed is particularly desirable for city cars, steam carriages, light locomotives and all small uses where these conditions exist, the Giffard injector is likely to be of very decided and permanent value. Besides, the instruments are so simple that their cost, though now excessive for obvious reasons, must soon be a half or a third that of a common pump driven by the engines, and the fourth or a sixth of that of a good independent pump.

During the past six months several attempts have been made in New-York to construct a feeder from imperfect plans, without much success. The whole matter has now been placed in the hands of one of our first engineers, and our public will soon be able to judge for themselves on the merits of this most singular, and I believe very valuable invention. TUBAL CAIN.

AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Report of the State Department on the American Tobacco Trade.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 29, 1860.

An act of Congress, passed in 1842, and a supplemental act passed in 1856, makes it the duty of the Secretary of State to lay before Congress annually, at the commencement of each session, a compendious view of the commercial relations of the United States with foreign countries, to be derived from the reports of the Consuls resident abroad. This report is to embrace all such changes and modifications in the commercial systems of other nations, whether by treaties, duties on imports and exports, or other regulations, as shall have come to the department, together with all other commercial information o importance communicated by the Consuls, or contained in the official publications of other Governments. The duties prescribed by these acts now constitute a Bureau, known as "the Statistica, Office" of State Department. To the merchant! the statesman, and the student of political economy the annual reports of this Bureau will prove an invaluable source of information. The volume for 1859, (a quarto of 750 pages,) has just been issued from the press, and I propose to draw largely upon its valuable stores for the materials of the present letter. Especial attention is given in this report to the Tobacco-trade, although every branch of foreign commerce has its proper place. I am in no respect implicated in the abomination of tobacco, either as a grower, dealer or consumer; but it being an important production of our country, in which most of your male readers have an interest of some sort, I have thought it not unworthy of the notice I now give it.

The State Department was induced to give particular attention to the tobacco trade, in consequence of the joint resolution of Congress of Feb. 14, 1859. These resolutions complain that the trade in tobacco with Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Austria, Brazil and other countries is clogged with restrictions and limitations wholly inconsistent with that fair and reciprocal condition of commerce which ought to exist between those nations and the United States. It is declared to be the duty of the Federal Government to obtain a modification or reduction of the duties and restrictions imposed by them on American tobacco, by diplomatic negotiations; and for this purpose instructions ought to be given to our foreign Ministers, Consuls and Commercial Agents in those nations by the Executive to use all their constitutional and legitimate functions in producing so desirable a result. In compliance with these resolutions, Gen. CASS issued a circular to the diplomatic agents and Consuls of the United States on the 20th of April, 1859, calling upon them to furnish the desired information; and the volume before me contains the substance of the answers returned by these fnuctionaries. Some of these statements are quite complete and satisfactory, while others are meagre and defective. I propose to begin with Great Britain, one of our best, as well as most grudging, customers, as regards tobacco.

GREAT BRITAIN.

According to the Consul at London, Mr. ROBERT B. CAMPBELL, the British Government seems to have done in regard to tobacco, what Mr. WEBSTER so much deprecated in regard to Slavery. It has reënacted a law of God by prohibiting the production of a tropical plant in the latitude of Labrador. It is quite clear that British statesmen have not been indoctrinated in the isothermal theory of political economy; and Mr. BUCHANAN might do a worse thing than to send out as a missionary the late Governor of Kansas, ROBERT J. WALKER, who is an authority on this subject, to supersede his brother-in-law, Mr. DALLAS.

The total amount of unmanufactured, stemmed or stripped tobacco imported into Great Britain in 1857, was 11,408,605 pounds, of which 10,918,604 pounds were from the United States. Of unstemmed 30,640,223 pounds were imported; and of this amount the United States contributed 14,401,097 pounds. Of manufactured tobacco and cigars 1,696,628 pounds were imported, of which the United States sent 1,143,136 pounds. Of snuff 2,503 pounds were imported, the proportion of this country, if it sent any not being named.

Great Britain exported during the same year 10,577,372 pounds of unstemmed tobacco, 56,607 pounds of stemmed, 998,009 pounds of manufactured and cigars, together with 18,780 pounds of snuff. Of this aggregate the United States took only 11,882 pounds of the "manufactured and cigars."

There is a duty upon raw, unmanufactured tobacco of three shillings, or about sixty-nine cents per pound, and an additional duty of five per cent. upon the aggregate amount. The duty, therefore, is some five or six times greater than the average price of the article in this country.

The consumption of tobacco by the inhabitants *per capita*, is something less than three pounds per annum.

FRANCE.

I confess my surprise at finding in the Report such meagre accounts of the tobacco trade with France. The trade in that article being a monopoly in the hands of the Government, nothing would seem to be easier than to ascertain the exact amount of the legitimate importations; yet nothing of the kind is furnished. I find in the second part of the Report, in tabular statements from the consols at Havre and Marseilles, that 27,034 hogsheads were imported at those two points. Other Consuls at Bordeaux, Nantes, &c., fail to specify the amounts imported. I find in the list of exports to France during the fiscal year which terminated June 30, 1857, embraced in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that only 12,694 hogsheads of tobacco were sent to that country. It would seem, therefore, that France imports less than half the tobacco consumed by her from the United States.

JOEL W. WHITE, the Consul at Lyons, thinks that France can be induced to relax her restrictive regulations in regard to the importation of tobacco, if this Government were to demand reciprocity upon the basis of the duties charged upon silks and wines imported from that country. These articles, he says, are of great commercial importance to France, and the United States is her greatest consumer.

SPAIN.

The Consul at Port Mahon makes the singular statement that "Tobacco, even that of the island of Cuba and the Phillipine Islands, is not admitted into Spain unless it is manufactured;" and again, that "the unmanufactured tobacco is not even admitted into the commercial deposits, except that of Mahon, Cadiz and Corunna, but when exported it must be to a foreign country." If this statement be correct, it seems to be the settled policy of the Spanish Government to protect foreign manufactures by the suppression of those of Spain. He represents the duties on the tobacco admitted as being so excessively high as to encourage smuggling. It would have been far more satisfactory to have stated what these excessive duties are. The Consul at Fayal states that tobacco pays a fixed duty of $5 per 100 pounds. This rate of duty upon manufactured tobacco would not be high, whereas upon unmanufactured it would be as heavy as he represents it. I suspect that the Port Mahon Consul has the wrong end of the story, and that it is the manufactured tobacco which is excluded by the laws of Spain. Gen. CASS must look after his Consuls; for if he relies implicitly upon the statements of men who are oftener selected with reference to their knowledge of buncombe than their knowledge of the intricate laws of foreign countries, he will infallibly expose his reports to ridicule. The exportation of tobacco from this country to Spain in hogsheads, and of course unmanufactured, was, in 1857, 7,722, as I find by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

PORTUGAL.

The importation of tobacco into Portugal is in the hands of a company styled the "Royal Tobacco Contract." This monopoly has some time to run yet, and the Consul at Oporto has no hope of a mitigation of duties until it terminates. When that is to be I am unable to guess, since a typographical error fixes the period at April 30, 1856. No statistics of the production or consumption of tobacco are given. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury states the amount of tobacco exported to Portugal in 1857, at 980 hogsheads.

DENMARK.

It seems that Denmark forms a laudable exception to the general rule, as it regards duties on tobacco. Unmanufactured tobacco, leaves and stems, says the Consul at Elsinore, is admitted at the rate of one and nine-sixteenths of a rix dollar per 100 pounds weight. The 100 pounds Danish being equal to 110 English, and the rix dollar being only 54 cents, it seems that Denmark charges only about 75 cents duty on the 100 pounds weight. The English duty is nearly 100 times higher than this. Manufactured tobacco pays a higher rate, viz.: six dollars per 100 pounds. Denmark imports between seven and eight millions pounds unmanufactured tobacco. It goes indirectly to her from this country through Bremen. That city in 1857 took 46,045 hogsheads tobacco from this country, which is more than England and France combined imported; but, of course, that city passes it on to Germany, Denmark and Russia. Holland also took 27,758 hogsheads.

RUSSIA.

The Consul at Moscow, by reason of a very strict construction of the Secretary's circular, omits all the information which was called for. He goes behind the circular, and says that he is "not aware that the laws which regulate the importations, manufacture and sale of tobacco in this Empire come within the meaning of the resolution"—he must mean the resolution of 1798. However, he adds that all classes in Russia, male and female, use tobacco excessively. It is the fashion to smoke it, and chewing tobacco is unknown. He states, with remarkable clearness, that the import duty on leaf tobacco is 6 roubles per pood when imported through the Baltic ports in Poland, and 1 rouble 25 copecks per pood when brought by way of the Black Sea ports and Caucasus. It is a pity that our Consuls will forget the weights and measures of their own country so soon as they learn the names of those of foreign nations. The pood is 36 pounds, the rouble 75 cents, and the copeck a hundredth part of a rouble.

I am now nearly through with this subject, but have already trespassed too long on the patience of your readers, and will desist.

I learn from the Superintendent of the Census that the returns have already commenced coming in, and that the work will be complete at a much earlier date than heretofore. Every State was supplied with the necessary circular instructions and blanks to begin the enumeration on the first day of June. OBSERVER.

Interesting from Nebraska and the Pawnee Reservation.

SIOUX INDIANS ATTACKING THE PAWNEES UPON THEIR RESERVATION—A DAY AMONG THE PAWNEES AND AT THE AGENCY—SUNDAY IN A MORMON HAND-CART TRAIN—RETURNING MINERS FROM PIKE'S PEAK—GENERAL NEWS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ON THE PLATTE, Nebraska Territory, Saturday, June 23, 1860.

Your correspondent spent a few days quite recently in and around the Pawnee Indian Reservation, located on the Loup Fork of the Platte River, about one hundred miles inland from the Missouri River settlements. Since their removal to the lands set apart for their cultivation and improvement, they have been constantly annoyed by bands of Sioux Indians, with whom they are constantly at war and in constant fear of their sudden and fearful attacks. A few days prior to my visit, a small band of Sioux, just at dusk, and under cover of a severe storm, came upon the reservation, and dashing down on the leeward of a herd of ponies, under charge of some of the Pawnees, succeeded in capturing about thirty of them and killing a few of the herdsmen. Immediately the Pawnees rallied for a fight, and at a mile from the main village overtook the band of Sioux, who gave them battle, in which five or six of the Pawnees were killed. A Pawnee, explaining the fight to me, said that "the wind blew strong—the rain fell fast—the Sioux arrows came amongst us like the rain, killing our men—but the Pawnee arrows, when fired at the Sioux, came back to us." The Great Spirit, indeed, seemed to favor the Sioux, and although the Pawnees outnumbered their foes in the field, four to one, yet the former returned in haste to their village. The day before yesterday, in the morning, quite early, a few Sioux warriors again made a dash down upon the Reservation, and within rifle-shot distance from the residence of Judge GILLIS, the United States Agent for the Pawnees. They killed two squaws and took some more ponies. A more cowardly set of Indians cannot be found than these Pawnees. They will neither fight abroad or at home, and fear seems now to control the entire tribe. A son of the Indian Agent and their farmer happened to be near the Sioux, in their foray upon the tribe, on the day before yesterday, endeavoring to rally the Pawnees for battle. Had his advice been heeded, I doubt whether one of the Sioux would have escaped alive—but they were too cowardly to try. Yesterday morning, Agent GILLIS dispatched a messenger to Fort Kearney, (75 miles distant,) requesting that every exertion be used at the Fort to stop this killing off of the Pawnees, and if needs be to protect them on their Reservation. The treaty with the Pawnees stipulates that they shall be protected by the United States upon their lands.

The condition of the Pawnees is very much improved since their removal to this reservation. A good and competent Indian Agent, with a practical farmer, assistants, a good physician, mechanics, blacksmiths, machinists, &c., are located near the village, and every exertion is being used to make them (what I doubt they were ever intended for) respectable Indians. They have an excellent saw and grist mill in process of erection, some 700 acres now under cultivation, and farming utentils in abundance. The village is upon the eastern side of the reservation at Beaver Creek. Judge GILLIS, the agent, is from Pennsylvania, and is somewhat advanced in life. He is very much esteemed by the Indians, and has far more trouble from unlicensed Indian traders, who located immediately upon the border of the reservation, than from the Indians themselves. With his amiable family we spent a few hours, and, after dinner, visited the licensed trading post, under charge of an intelligent trader, who has spent a good portion of his life amongst Northwestern Indians. Thence we visited the Mormon settlement of Genoa, about one mile distant from the reservation, and spent the night. At this place all the Mormon emigration to Utah crosses the Loup Fork—about quarter of a mile in width.

On the next morning, which was Sunday, in company with a friend we visited a large hand-cart train of Mormons encamped near Genoa. The idea of pulling a hand-cart with its load, making about 150 pounds for about 1,000 miles over our western prairies, through sand hills, and over mountains, may look rather doubtful to many Eastern readers, yet thousands of Mormons do it annually. In this hand-cart train we found that same spirit of fanatical Mormonism which prevails in Salt Lake City. At 10 o'clock the ringing of a hand bell summoned the 400 hand-cart toilers to the centre of the "corrall" formed by the carts, and there seated upon the ground they listened to a dissertation on Ecclesiastical History, and more particularly its adaptation to Mormonism. It was an appeal to Mormon passions. On the outside of the congregation were gathered groups of Pawnees, whose village appeared in the background, and who seemed to enjoy the teachings about as well as Pawnees usually do, who are simply watching an opportunity, when unobserved, to steal. The congregation, or hand-cart train, were composed of Welsh, English, Scotch and Americans, the foreign portion of which were landed in Philadelphia, whence they all started westward—the American portion being from Pennsylvania. Every exertion seems to be used to keep up a constant religious enthusiasm amongst the masses, and from appearances it succeeds very well. Some few were already discouraged, but fear or shame seemed to keep them to the main body. The road along the Platte valley is dotted with Mormon trains, some with hand-carts and some with ox teams. They are pouring into the valley of Salt Lake by thousands, and BRIGHAM'S Church bids fair to take the van of churches in America—at least, so prophesy the Mormon leaders. Their success as missionaries is really remarkable.

The Platte Valley route is constantly dotted with trains bound for Pike's Peak, California, Oregon and Utah. You are, in fact, never out of sight of them. There are also numbers of traders and freight trains from Pike's Peak. I am constantly meeting and falling in with persons, many of whom seem discouraged. But one point is settled by this season's emigration back to the States, and that is, faith in an almost inexhaustible amount of gold there to be found in paying quantities. Capital, however, is required to make fortunes. To-day I saw some return miners who had a young pet grizzly bear, and had "friend BARNUM" been with me, I think he could have closed a bargain, for it was not a pleasant traveling companion. By the way BARNUM might make a decided "hit" by inducing some half-dozen or so of good-looking Pawnee braves to "pitch their tent" awhile at his Museum. I should not have thought of it, probably, had not an intelligent Pawnee interpreter suggested a "new mode of making money" to me a few days since.

The crops of this section of the Territory look remarkably well, considering the scarcity of Spring rain, and farmers are anticipating a good harvest. Wheat in the Territory looks well. So also do oats, corn, potatoes, &c. Corn sells here for 60 cents per bushel, flour for $3 per 100 pounds, and other things in proportion. Indeed, about every other house along the Platte Valley is a trading house, and the sign of "Pure Liquors" "Beer," "Hay and Corn for Sale Here," "Bread and Pies," &c., &c., meets the eye at almost every point. Every house almost is a post of entertainment for man and beast, and if in many of them the weary-worn traveler can get a good meal and a comfortable bed, he may consider himself fortunate.

The Missouri River, I understand, is now in "a good stage of water." Freights are low, and Missouri River merchants are receiving large stocks of goods. This Pike's Peak gold excitement has been a perfect "God send" to Missouri River merchants.

Canadian Reciprocity—Report of Hon. I. T. Hatch.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. ISRAEL T. HATCH accompanies his special report to Congress on the working of the Reciprocity Treaty with far too much *special pleading* in behalf of his clients, of the local interests of Western New-York, to have it carry the influence it otherwise would. When the abrogation of a friendly treaty between neighboring States, who are, and should be, on the most friendly terms, commercially and politically, is broached, it should not be based upon the imaginary grievances of a section only of the 3,000 mile frontier, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean; but taken from a minute investigation, and comprehensive and unbiased view of the entire frontier, and careful examination of its varied interests. It is quite easy for Mr. HATCH to recapitulate the enormously increased trade and traffic of the six years since the treaty came into effect, and *imagine* all the revenue that would have accrued had the old duties been imposed, and also the large balance in favor of Canada in exchange of products, &c., &c. But it would have required much less labor and far fewer figures to have calculated the amount of transactions had the old system been adhered to, for the simple reason that the interchange would not have taken place. But Mr. HATCH must in the first place consider, that while the exports of Canada to the United States were mostly the products of the soil that could have found a market, *viâ* the St. Lawrence, in Europe, the imports from the United States to Canada have been mainly manufactures, on which the producer had his large profits, or merchandise, on which the merchant receives the same. His greatest grievance he finds, however, in the increased duties by Canada. He says, and, after recommending retaliatory steps, and winds up his labored report, as follows:

"The proper, radical and sufficient remedy, beyond question, is the speedy abrogation of the treaty itself."

Undoubtedly, Mr. HATCH. It is an extremely simple process. So it is for a State to repudiate its debts, but it is not always—indeed never—a *wise* transaction. Canada has raised her duties as her only means of revenue, to meet her current obligations since 1854, but *it has acted alike upon British as upon American goods invariably.* New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia also have slightly increased for like reasons; Prince Edward's Island and Newfoundland not so, having sufficient revenue with no public works. But ask Maine, Massachusetts, or their fishing interests of Gloucester, Marblehead or Plymouth, if they would have their quiet and profitable calling interfered with; also, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, or Minnesota, and you will get a unanimous response in the negative. It is all very well to magnify the advantage, of the Erie canal, the Bonded system, &c., &c., but at the same time there is an offset on the other side in the free navigation of the St. Lawrence for the vast and increasing Western States, and the participation in the fisheries of the Gulf, &c., &c. It must, of course, be expected that Canada will protect, as far as possible, her own Railroad system, that has sprung into existence almost entirely since 1854, but the United States must not complain of legitimate competition in the carrying and passenger traffic; for, indeed, should they as a nation see fit to adopt the narrow-minded policy again, I see no reason why Canada is not in quite as independent a position as the United States in every particular, excepting when the United States Market is better than that of Europe for Breadstuffs; and nothing would hasten sooner to developе their own resources in manufacturing all kinds of agricultural implements, &c., &c., instead of patronizing their ingenious neighbors. Besides, with the aid of British capital, they would at once push forward their connexion with the Red River country and the Pacific by railroad, as this measure partakes of both local and national importance, and would be *hastened* by any such action as recommended by Mr. HATCH. Such a course, however, would be anything but a popular measure with the masses on either side of the line, and need not be feared. W. H. M.

The Freedom of the Press—The War on it at the South.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We who are of the sufferers in this Kent County, Md., from the newspaper suppression and surveillance, feel grateful for your notice of our grievance and protest. Would that the Press throughout the country would spread the facts before the people, that they might be made acquainted with the arbitrary overbearing disposition of the privileged classes in the South. I allude to the rulers; for let me inform you and your readers that we have rulers, the few who, by superior position, official station, wealth, &c., arrogate to themselves the right to dictate and direct every measure that their inclination may indicate.

You are not to suppose that they care anything particularly about the sense of the people concerning their acts. Not at all. They evidently consider the masses of the people as so much their inferiors that they are to be looked upon as whining, whimsical children. If displeased by the aggression of to-day they will be easily diverted by some new thing to-morrow, and no matter what indignity may be thrust upon them, a few days will suffice to bury the insult in oblivion. In this Post-office affair more than three fourths of our people are opposed to the aggression, including the moderate of all classes; but that makes no difference to the *governors*. So they have their way and their rule, they care not a fig for all the wry faces, hard words, or protests of the contemptible plebeians. They manage to control both of the political parties and their leaders, and shape the course of every movement, with particular reference to their interests or prejudices.

With regard to the newspaper interdiction, that was done for the purpose of checking the spread of Republican principles. They discovered that the people were becoming somewhat illuminated in their understandings, and something must be done to keep out the obnoxious Northern and Free-soil journals. The Southern Press they had all right, as obedient to their behests as could be desired, and so long as the people were contented with, or did not see any other than the papers of their own section, all was well enough. But here, now, was an innovation. It would never do to permit other ideas than *their* ideas to be introduced, and so, under the plea of preventing the circulation of *incendiary* documents, they scratched up an old musty thirty year old statute and twisted it into an instrument for their purpose, by a forced construction that postmasters by delivering the obnoxious journal (which the grand jury first pronounced *incendiary*) were circulators.

This was a cunningly devised mode of operation. You must be able to see that there was a motive, a design, in so palpably misconstruing that old law, as to make the postmaster, instead of the subscriber, the transgressor. It was this: They well knew the difficulty of ever obtaining a conviction under the statute, the penalty being not less than ten years imprisonment, and consequently decided that there would be more probability of obtaining their ends by instructing and prohibiting the Postmasters, and also threatening and coaxing them to withhold the papers from their owners. The Postmasters, being "*right on the goose*," were of course very favorably inclined, and as for the violation of their duty to the Post-office Department, the *governors* judged that the Postmaster-General, being also "right on the goose," would not deal harshly with his faithful deputies.

It remains to be seen if this wound shall also be healed, and with the same old salve—patient submission. HANNIBAL.

Theatrical Gossip.

The Arch-street Theatre, Philadelphia, opened last week, for the Summer season, with the spectacle of the "Naiad Queen," produced in splendid style.

"The Great American Opera Troupe," formerly COOPER'S, announce as in rehearsal at the Walnut, WALLACE'S opera of "Lurline," which created so great a *furore* in England. COOPER'S is the largest English Opera Troupe that has ever traveled through this country. ANNIE MILNER is the *prima donna*.

Professor ANDERSON opened the Academy, Boston, on the 4th of July with his magical soirées.

Mme. BISHOP has been singing at the Opera House, St. Louis, with great success.

ADELINE PATTI and STRAKOSCH'S company were announced to concertize at Chicago on the 28th.

LOUISA PYNE and her sister SUSAN, have been delighting the people of Rochester, England.

The engagement of Mme. CALVERT, and the performance of "A Tale of Two Cities" at the Theatre Royal, Dublin, had been so productive of profit as to induce the continuance of both for a month.

The Wood Minstrels have had a short but successful season in Canada. On the 26th and 27th June they were in Detroit.

Mr. VINCENT and Miss MARION MACARTHY are playing at Wood's Theatre, Cincinnati.

Miss JULIA DALY, an American actress, is attracting large audiences at the London Adelphi, with her performance of "Our Female American Cousin."

The tight-rope dancing of some fair professional called Mme. PARIA has been greatly attractive in Dublin. It is said that she dances with baskets having little bells attached, fastened to her ankles.

The annual dinner of the Dramatic Authors' Society came off on the 10th inst. at Greenwich, near London, Mr. BENJAMIN WEBSTER in the chair.

At the London Haymarket, TOM TAYLOR'S "Overland Route" was resumed on the 25th, with Mr. and Mrs. CHAS. MATHEWS in their original characters. A ballet entitled "The Oddities of Onio" was the latest novelty there.

The rumor is again current that Madame RISTORI, the great Italian actress, will visit the United States in the course of a few months.

At last accounts theatricals were flourishing at San Francisco. There are six places of amusement in the city, all open and doing well. Miss J. M. DAVENPORT is the star at the Lyceum. She is supported by a large company. LUCY ESCOTT, LYDIA and HENRY SQUIRES, are singing at Maguire's Opera House.

The Sacramento theatres are closed.

Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN arrived in the *Persia*. It is said that she has made arrangements to visit California shortly.

Mrs. CHARLES HOWARD, HARRY WATKINS, and MATILDA HERON are in London.

Miss LAURA KEENE is in London, but had not been offered an engagement at the Haymarket, nor had she secured the exclusive services of TOM TAYLOR, the dramatist.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

An Original Letter from Patrick Henry.

From the Auburn Union, July 2.

We are indebted to WM. HOWLAND, Esq., of Sherwood's Corners, in this county, for the privilege of perusing and transcribing for publication this veritable original letter from PATRICK HENRY. It was addressed to JOHN ALSOP, a venerable and worthy member of the Society of Friends, then residing at Hudson, N. Y., whose son THOMAS subsequently married MARY, sister of HUMPHREY and SLOCUM HOWLAND, of this county, in whose family it has ever since been carefully preserved.

HANOVER, Va., Jan. 13, 1773.

DEAR SIR: I take this opportunity to acknowledge the receipt of ANTHONY BENEZETS' book against the Slave-trade. I thank you for it. It is not a little surprising that Christianity, whose chief excellence consists in softening the human heart, in cherishing and improving its finer feelings, should encourage a practice so totally repugnant to the first impressions of right and wrong. What adds to the wonder is, that this abominable practice has been introduced in the most enlightened ages. Times that seem to have pretensions to boast of high improvements in arts, sciences and refined morality, have brought into general use and guarded by many laws a species of violence and tyranny which our more rude and barbarous, but more honest ancestors detested.

Is it not amazing that at a time when the rights of humanity are defined and understood with precision, in a country, above all others, fond of liberty—that in such an age and such a country we find men professing a religion the most humane, mild, meek, gentle and generous, adopting a principle as repugnant to humanity as it is inconsistent with the Bible and destructive to liberty? Every thinking, honest man rejects it in speculation. How few, in practice, from conscientious motives!

The world, in general, has denied your people a share of its honors; but the wise will ascribe to you a just tribute of

LAW REPORTS.

The Ward's Island Controversy.

JUDGMENT AGAINST THE CITY FOR $138,309 25.

Alexander McCotter vs. *The Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York.*—This was an action brought in the Supreme Court by the plaintiff for a specific performance by the City of a contract to purchase and pay for certain lands on Ward's Island. The cause was referred for trial to Hon. JOHN L. MASON as Referee. His report, which is in favor of the plaintiff, has been within a day or two filed by Mr. McMahon, the counsel for the plaintiff in the cause, and by whom the proceedings have chiefly been conducted.

It appears that the plaintiff during 1857 made a proposal to the City Government that they should purchase from him certain lands and water-rights upon Ward's Island, formerly called Great Barn Island. These lands consisted of about thirty-five acres of upland and roads, and about forty-seven acres of land covered with water and lying inside of the Harbor Commissioners' line and below high-water mark. This proposal of the plaintiff, after having been before the Common Council for some months, resulted in a resolution passed by both bodies, and approved by the Mayor on the 31st December, 1857, providing for the purchase of all the lands and water-rights on the Island to which plaintiff could furnish a title, at a price to be fixed by arbitrators, to be appointed one by the City, one by plaintiff, and a third by these two in case they should not agree.

In pursuance of this resolution, the Mayor on the same day appointed C. P. Schermerhorn arbitrator on the part of the City, and the plaintiff appointed on his part S. B. McGown. These arbitrators on the 13th day of February, 1858, made their award, valuing the lands and water rights, claimed to be owned by plaintiff, or to which he could furnish a title at an average price for the whole of about $1,750 an acre, and filed their award on the same or the next day with the Clerk of the Common Council, and gave notice thereof to both parties.

On the 4th day of March, 1858, the plaintiff notified the Mayor that he was ready to comply with the award. But on the 5th of March, 1858, a resolution, which had previously passed both Boards of the Common Council, was approved by the Mayor, rescinding the resolution of Dec. 31, 1857, to purchase the lands at a price to be fixed by the arbitrators.

The plaintiff, having been given to understand that the Corporation would be willing to purchase the lands in question at $1,500 an acre, he relinquishing all claims against the City for non-compliance with the arbitration, afterwards made a written proposal, to that effect, which was laid before the Board of Aldermen, in connection with a report of the Committee of that Board upon Lands and Places. A resolution of the Common Council was in course of time passed, and which took effect August 4, 1858, authorizing the Comptroller to purchase the lands and water-rights in question, on the plaintiff's withdrawing all and any claims against the City.

In the meantime, and while the plaintiff's proposal to accept $1,500 per acre was before the Board of Aldermen, viz.: on the 27th of May, he addressed a communication to the Aldermen withdrawing that proposal. The plaintiff, however, after the passage of the last-mentioned resolution, and as is alleged in the complaint, in pursuance thereof, produced the evidence of the title to the lands proposed to be sold by him, obtained the certificate of the Counsel of the Corporation to the sufficiency of the title on the 18th October, 1858, and on the same day, or shortly after, tendered the deeds and counsel's certificate and release from all claims under the award to the Comptroller, and demanded payment, which was refused. He thereupon commenced this suit.

On the trial before the referee, on the foregoing facts being shown, the defence moved for a non-suit, on several grounds. This motion was denied, in an elaborate opinion rendered by the referee.

The defence, after the denial of this motion, introduced evidence to show that a part of the lands offered to be conveyed were public roads, and that no title to them could be conveyed to the City.

On this subject the referee decided that the spaces called streets never were public roads or streets. They never were accepted or worked as such by the public authorities or under their control. They ceased to be private ways because the covenantors and those who became vested with their title and the subsequent grantees of the lots for more than 20 (twenty) years abandoned and discontinued them and closed them up by fences and gates and in part tilled them for agricultural purposes. The inhabitants on the island chose other avenues of travel. The fee therefore remained in the original covenantors, who had laid them out, or those who had acquired their title free from any incumbrance as ways or easements. As these united in the conveyance to the defendants at the plaintiff's request, it extinguished any claim of title therein and vested the same in the defendants.

At the time when the resolve of the Common Council was passed, there was much controversy about the water-right proposed to be conveyed by the plaintiff. This water-right was the subject of a great deal of animadversion by Mayor Tiemann in one of his messages to the Common Council, and excited at that time a great deal of public attention—the Mayor contending that the City did not need it, and the lands were upwards of 40 or 50 feet under water.

With regard to this water-right, the Referee finds that by letters patent dated July 31, 1811, the State of New-York granted to Abraham R. Lawrence and others, in fee, all the land under water around Great Barn Island, situate in the East River or Sound, from high-water mark to low-water mark, and extending on the northwest side of the island 150 feet from low-water mark towards New-York Island, and from the other parts of the island 300 feet from low-water mark, and that the title thereto, except as to certain portions conveyed to the Commissioners of Emigration, became vested in certain persons with whom the plaintiff had made contracts, that they should convey said lands to him or whomsoever he should direct. Their deeds to the defendants, at the plaintiff's request, would vest the title in the City.

Upon the whole case the referee reported that the following judgment ought to be entered, to wit: That the defendants specifically perform their said contract. That the deeds and papers now in escrow be delivered up to and received by the Comptroller of the City of New York, to be by him put on record on behalf of and for the benefit of the defendants, and the said Comptroller or the defendants simultaneously therewith pay to the plaintiff or his attorney, or those whom the plaintiff shall direct and appoint, the said sum of $138,309 25, and that they pay the costs of this action, and that in default of such payment in manner aforesaid, then that the plaintiff recover and have judgment against the defendants for said sum of $138,309 25, with interest from the date of my report, with costs of suit.

Judgment has been entered accordingly.

Oyer and Terminer.

James Carrol, convicted of arson in the first degree, was brought up on Saturday for sentence.

District Attorney moved for judgment in this case. The Court thought the evidence warranted the verdict, and that the statute fixed the punishment. The prisoner was, therefore, sentenced to hard labor in the State Prison at Sing Sing for the term of his natural life.

The counsel of Sheridan, who was jointly indicted with Carrol, and who is now in prison, moved for his discharge and reduction of bail. Admitted to bail in $1,000.

THE GERMAN THEATRE CASES.

The motion to quash the indictment against the Sunday theatre managers came up. The Court thought the offence consisted in exhibiting performances on *Sunday*, and did not depend on the meaning of any word or words describing the kind of performances. He could not, therefore, quash the indictment. Assistant District Attorney Anthon moved to proceed to trial. Mr. Clinton opposed the motion, the defence not being prepared, as material witnesses were absent on professional business (as actors) in Philadelphia, and some of the witnesses being of the Jewish persuasion objected to attending court on Saturday. The Court granted the motion of the counsel to postpone. Mr. Anthon moved that Hamann be held to bail in the sum of $500.

Mr. Clinton objected that the defendant had given bail before the magistrate, but was willing to give bail if their right to put in a demurrer was reserved. He was held to bail in the sum of $500.

FORGERY CASE.

Ex-Recorder Smith moved the discharge of David B. Beach, who has been in the City Prison since November last, charged with forgery, and the motion was denied. The counsel then moved for a reduction of bail, as it was impossible for the prisoner to obtain his present bail of $3,000, and his health was being greatly injured by close confinement. Not knowing the merits of the case, the Court did not feel at liberty to alter the amount.

MANSLAUGHTER CASES.

Michael Rorke pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the second degree. His counsel stated that the offence was committed in a liquor saloon, under the effect of liquor, and that the prisoner was a young man of quiet habits, and had no feelings of anger towards the deceased. The Court thought intoxication was little palliation for crime, and that a person who puts his reason out ought to be held responsible for his acts done in the dark. He, therefore, sentenced the prisoner to confinement with hard labor in the State Prison for five years.

Barnard Cole, jointly indicted for the murder of Patrick Cosgrove, was admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000, on the application of his counsel, Ex-Judge Phillips.

William Dunnigan, who, it will be remembered, was tried for the murder of John Hickey, and in whose trial the jury disagreed, and also indicted for the murder of another man, was admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000 each, on the motion of his counsel, Mr. Ashmead.

Downing, charged with the murder of a man on ship-board, was, by the consent of the District Attorney, admitted to bail in the sum of $2,000 on the application of his counsel.

Wm. H. McIntire pleaded not guilty to the charge of violating the charter and statute against bribery, with the privilege of withdrawing the plea and putting in a demurrer at the beginning of the next term.

THE EDDY AND WOOD LOTTERY CASE.

Ex-Recorder Smith appeared for the defendants, but his papers not being in Court, he asked time to get ready to argue the demurrer in the case. It will be argued the first day of the next term.

Interesting to Gas Consumers.

THE GAS COMPANY'S DEMAND FOR A DEPOSIT CONTESTED.

The People ex rel. George Peckham vs. *The Manhattan Gas-Light Company.*—This was a *mandamus* sued out to test the right of the defendants to exact a deposit before furnishing gas to consumers. It appeared by the papers that the relator, George Peckham, lessee of a store in Gibson's Building, corner of Broadway and Thirteenth-street, required from the Manhattan Gas Light Company a supply of gas for that store. The Company demanded a deposit to be made, as required by the rule adopted by them a year or two since and which has been the cause of frequent complaint. Mr. Peckham refused to make a deposit and the Company refused to supply the gas.

Ethan Allen, Esq., attorney for Mr. Peckham, thereafter made a formal demand upon the Vice-President, on behalf of Mr. Peckham, to be furnished with three thousand cubic feet of gas at the store, and made a formal tender of $7 50 in prepayment for the gas, but this was also refused.

On affidavits showing these facts Justice INGRAHAM, at the Chambers of the Supreme Court, granted a *mandamus*, requiring defendants to furnish the gas, or to show cause why they refused, &c.

The order was issued, and was served upon the Company on the 28th day of June. On the same day the Company complying with the order of the Court, agreed to furnish Mr. Peckham with the gas required, upon the terms offered by him, no deposit fee for meter being asked or paid. The gas has been furnished accordingly.

The order of the Court having been complied with, no return was made to the writ of *mandamus* on the 6th day of July inst. by the defendants.

George Peckham and Ethan Allen, Attorneys for petitioner.

The Spiritualist Habeas Corpus Case.

Petition of Wm. Holmes.—This case has been frequently reported in the TIMES, and will be well remembered. The petitioner obtained a writ of *habeas corpus* to recover the custody of two daughters, (the one grown and the other still a child,) alleged to be wrongfully detained by Mrs. Holmes, their mother, and wife of the petitioner.

The case was heard at Chambers, before Justice LEONARD, who has now rendered his decision, that the mother is entitled to the custody of the child.

The opinion advises the eldest daughter, who is old enough to act for herself, not to go back to her father, but to make her home with her mother. Justice LEONARD states, however, that he does not wish to prejudice the mind of the child against her father, but merely desires to call her attention to her own interests as a grown woman. Her mother can better advise her than could her father. She should, however, receive any aid her father may render her towards obtaining a better education, or in any other particulars.

The West Washington Market Case.

The People and Taylor and Brennan vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—In this case the argument of the motion to set aside the judgment against the City was proceeded with on Saturday, before Justice INGRAHAM, at the Special Term of the Supreme Court.

Mr. John McKeon opened the argument on behalf of the defendants, and in support of the motion. His argument was mainly directed to show fraud, neglect of duty, and collusion on the part of Mr. Busteed, the former Corporation Counsel. Mr. McKeon contended that, in making the stipulation with Mr. Platt, the plaintiffs' counsel, withdrawing the appeals, which agreement was entered into without the knowledge of his associate counsel, he had surrendered the rights of the City, which he was bound to protect.

Before the conclusion of Mr. McKeon's argument the Court adjourned to Monday.

Notice.

The General Term of the Superior Court will sit during the vacation on the 2d and 13th of August, and on the 29th of September.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Perris vs. *Thorn.*—Order reversed without costs.

Hutchings vs. *Baldwin.*—Judgment that defendant performed contract of purchase.

Dubois vs. *Roy.*—Judgment modified.

Owen & Co. vs. *The Hudson River Railroad Company.*—Judgment reversed.

Walker vs. *Wright.*—Judgment affirmed.

Coster et al. vs. *The Pennsylvania Lehigh Zinc Company.*—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered, costs to abide event.

Green vs. *Willett.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

WOODRUFF, J.—*Levy* vs. *Westervelt*, *Corbitt* vs. *Sanger*, *Curtis* vs. *Marshall.*—In the first two, judgments settled; in the last, case settled.

Brown vs. *Bank of the Republic.*—Judgment for plaintiff, with $4,600 interest.

Sherwood vs. *Mayo, &c.*—Judgment for defendants.

Lefferts vs. *Passavant.*—Judgment for defendants.

Deshon vs. *Merchants' Bank.*—Judgment for defendants.

Draper vs. *Stouvenal.*—Motion denied.

Howe vs. *Searing.*—Motion denied.

Panton vs. *Sibley.*—Attachment discharged.

East River Bank vs. *Rogers.*—Motion granted.

ROBERTSON, J.—*Byess* vs. *Smith.*—Motion denied, without costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 7.

$5,000 U. S. 5s '74	102	200 Harlem R. Pref'd	38½
1,000 Ind. State 5s	89	200 do. b60	38⅝
3,000 Tenn. 6s '90	90	50 Reading Railroad	41¼
5,000 Va. State 6s	91⅞	450 do.	41⅜
40,000 Mo. State 6s	81⅛	50 do. b30	41⅝
10,000 do. b30	81⅛	100 do. b15	41⅜
2,000 Cal. State 7s	81½	300 do. b10	41⅜
5,000 Mich St Swk.Bs.	100½	100 Mich. Cen. R.	49
2,000 do.	100	40 Buffalo&St.LineR.	93
1,000 N.Y.C.R.'76..B	105	50 Panama Railroad	126
1,000 E.R.1st M.B.	101	175 do.	126⅛
1,000 E. R. B '75	48	180 Illinois C. R.Sc'p	64¼
2,000 E. R. C. B. '62	48	15 do.	64⅛
5,000 H. R. R. 3d M.	91	400 do.	64⅛
6,000 M. So. 2d M. B.	54⅜	100 do. s60	64⅛
1,000 N. Ia. 1st M.	87½	300 do. b60	64⅛
9,500 Ill. Cen. R. bds	91⅛	10 Clev. Col. & C. R.	93
11,000 L.E.&W. 1st m b	65	200 Gal. & Chic. R.	65⅛
5,000 D., L. & W. 1st m.	100	150 do. s30	65⅝
1,000 D., L. & W. 2d m	101	150 do.	65⅞
10 Bk. of New-York	102	300 do. s30	65⅝
5 Bank of Commerce	100	650 do.	65⅞
5 Continental Bank	101	100 do.	66⅛
7 Commonwealth Bk	96⅛	50 do. s15	66
14 Del & Hud. Cnl. Co.	97	50 do. s30	65
10 Penn Coal Co.	85½	50 do. s30	65
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	90¼	150 do.	66
150 do.	90⅛	50 do. s30	66⅛
10 do.	90⅛	200 do. b60	66¼
20 do.	90⅛	700 do.	66⅛
110 N. Y. Cen. R.	82⅜	800 do. b60	66⅜
154 do.	82⅛	50 do. s10	66¼
150 do. b10	82⅛	50 do.	66⅛
50 do. b4	82⅛	200 do. b60	66⅛
2050 do.	82⅛	1650 Clev. & Toledo R.	32
50 do. s10	81⅞	50 do.	31⅞
100 do. b60	82⅞	400 do. b60	32⅛
100 do. b30	82⅞	300 do. b30	32⅛
150 Erie R. b30	19⅛	200 do. s60	32
100 do. b10	19⅛	500 do. s10	32⅛
100 do. s60	19⅛	150 Chi. & R. I. R.	72
215 do.	19⅛	950 do.	71⅞
50 do. s60	19⅛	100 do. b60	72
225 do.	19⅜	200 do. b60	71⅞
100 do. b60	19⅛	100 do. b20	71⅞
100 Erie R. Ass't'd St'k.	19⅛	150 Mil. & Mis R.	6
100 Hudson Riv. R.	48⅛	100 Chi. B. & Q. R. b30	76
50 do.	48⅛	100 do.	76
200 Harlem Railroad	12⅛	50 do.	75⅞
1275 Mich.So & N.Ia.R.	14		

New-York Mining Board—JULY 7.

	Offered.	Asked.		Offered.	Asked.
Copper F's M.Co.	10⅞	11¼	Pontiac	4¼	4⅜
Central	8½	9	Quincy	34⅛	35⅛
Franklin	—	—	Rockland	25	25⅜
Hancock	7	7⅛	Superior	4⅛	—
Isle Royale	15⅛	15⅛	Hamilton	1⅛	2
Mesnard	—	—	Columbian	3	3⅜
Minnesota	84⅛	84⅜	Phenix	—	—
National	—	—	Gardiner Hill	7	7⅛
North Cliff	3½	4	Guilford	3⅜	3⅞
Pewabic	53	53⅛	North State	2⅛	2⅜
Pittsburgh	64	64⅜	Silver Hill	1⅝	1⅜

The sales were:

300 Isle Royale s3	15⅛	50 North State s3	2⅜
100 do. b30	15⅛	50 do. b30	2⅜
25 Pewabic s10	53	10 Minnesota	84⅛
100 Columbian b60	3⅛		

MONDAY, July 9—A. M.

A delay has occurred at the Custom-house in making up the official returns of the Foreign Trade for the month of June, which postpones the completion of our tables for the fiscal year ending 30th of that month until to-morrow or next day. The trade for July opens about the same as last year in the Import entries, the total for the first week, including the Dry-Goods table in our last paper, being $4,592,676, against $4,482,173 same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce show a handsome increase on the same week last season, the totals being $1,898,669, against $1,126,882. The Export of Specie is less, the shipments of the week being $1,171,861, against $1,398,855 for the same week last season. During the first nine days of last July, the month coming in on Friday, the shipments were $3,264,018, against $1,171,861 same days this season, the month coming in on Sunday. The movement by the steamers on Saturday, which we informally reported in our last paper as $700,000, proved to be but $441,000—a leading exporter reducing his shipment from $300,000 to $60,000, in consequence of the dullness of demand for Exchange for the last mail. The Sub-Treasury balance was brought down, during the week, by the heavy disbursements for interest on the Public Debt, and other draughts upon the New-York office, $1,065,000, notwithstanding the liberal receipt of $824,000 from customs. The present balance stands $5,187,468, against $6,253,377 at the close of the previous week. The Bank Average is expected also to be reduced on the statement to be made up this afternoon, as a large share of the shipment of the previous week of $1,966,000, was not counted off on last Monday's average, and no further receipts from California have come in to balance it. At the same time we hear of some further parcels of Gold from Philadelphia and other points South and West, and we look for something less than a million reduction from the last average of $22,464,250. The Loans, which were temporarily increased by the preparations for the 1st and 4th July, on the last statement, $1,321,000, will probably be brought down again to the total of week before last, which was $125,886,535. The Deposit line will also be reduced. The advance in the rates for Money, at the close of the previous week, continued to obtain through Monday and Tuesday, but immediately after the holiday the terms outside of Bank began to recede, and, so far as the open market is concerned, the advance has nearly all been lost, both on prime selections of indorsed paper, and on temporary loan. We quote the range of the former 5@6 ℘ cent.; the latter, 4½@5½ outside, and 5@6 at Bank. A good number of the Banks, however continue firm at 6 ℘ cent. on call, and 7 ℘ cent. for discounts. The rates of Foreign Exchange close at previous figures, but with a duller demand.

COURSE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of United States	102 a 101⅞@102
New-York Central	81⅛@82⅜
New-York and Erie	18⅛@19⅜
Reading	40⅜@41⅜
Rock Island	70⅛@72@71⅞
Michigan Guaranteed	30@30⅛@30⅜
Michigan Southern, old	13⅛@14
Michigan Central	47⅞@49
Toledo	30⅛@32⅛
Galena	62⅞@66⅛ a 66
Illinois Central	63⅛@64⅛
Panama	125@124@126⅛
Pacific Mail	89⅛@90⅜
Missouris	81⅛@80⅞@81⅛
Virginias	91@92@91⅞
Tennessees	89⅛@90
Illinois Central Bonds	91⅛@91⅜
Hudson River	47⅞@48⅛
Harlem Preferred	38⅛@38⅜
Delaware and Hudson	96⅛@97
Burlington and Quincy	73@76⅛@75⅞

A general advance is noted in our table of the course of the Stock Exchange for the week past. The market on Friday assumed considerable buoyancy, and the subsequent dealings on Saturday morning, (no afternoon Board being held,) manifest increased firmness, especially on the Railway Share list, the actual business being quite large, and the additional improvement on several Western descriptions being equal to 1@1¼ ℘ cent. The New-York roads closed firm at an advance for the week of 1@1½ ℘ cent. on Central, Erie and Hudson. The first and last of these lines report a handsome increase on their traffic in June, while the returns of the Erie, which will be made up in a day or two, are expected to show about a corresponding improvement. Of the Western lines, the Galena and Chicago is almost the only exception to the general advance of traffic over last season, but the stock being withheld by most of the old holders from the market, and the Street having of late run heavily *short* of it—presuming on the influence of the immediate light traffic, without counting the prospective advantage to the road of a full Grain harvest on and near the line—the price has rapidly advanced about five ℘ cent. in ten days, with very heavy sales at extreme prices on Saturday. The feature in these dealings differing from the usual course of the *Bulls* when a mere temporary *corner* is attempted on the *Bears* is, that the buyers are taking up the sellers' options 30@60 days, at a moderate difference from the cash price. The shares of the other lines leading into Chicago have steadily improved for some days past, and the fever of speculation in that direction is already pretty decided, although some six weeks must yet intervene before the practical influence of the new crop can begin to be felt. The reports of the harvest are of almost unvarying tenor, and one or more of the old Brokers in the Street have contributed to the general confidence felt in the yield of Grain on their return from a personal visit to Illinois, Northern Indiana and Michigan. The Coal Shares show an improvement of 1 ℘ cent on Reading, and ½ ℘ cent. on Delaware and Hudson.

In the Railway mortgages the improved demand continues, and the older issues of the Companies which are or have been in financial trouble, show a liberal advance in price, holders being indisposed to supply the market even at the advance of from 10 to 20 ℘ cent. which has occurred within the last few months. The third mortgage of Erie, which went up from 67 to 80 ℘ cent. early in the season, has since advanced to 92@92½ ℘ cent., and the fourths, which then sold at 50@55, are in request at 70 ℘ cent. The firsts are above par, and the seconds 97 ex-dividend. The Convertible issues are less dealt in, at 48@49 ℘ cent., owing to the circumstance that several months must yet intervene before the Preference Stock, into which, under foreclosure of the old corporation, must pass, can take a transferable shape. Assuming that this stock will bear 7 ℘ cent. interest, payable in half-yearly dividends from next Summer, the Convertible Bonds now selling at 48 ℘ cent. will yield as follows:

$10,000 Bonds of 1862, 1871 or 1875, cost of	$4,800
Principal	$10,000
Five overdue Coupons	1,750
Three to fall due before conversion	1,050
Total	$12,800
Equal to 128 shares Preferred Stock for	$4,800

The Bonds of the New-York Central, with no mortgage security, are in demand, on the plain credit of the Company, at 105 ℘ cent. for the Sevens of 1876, and at 95 ℘ cent. for the Sixes of 1883. The mortgages of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western are at a premium for the Seconds convertible into shares, and par for the Firsts non-convertible.

Some of the State Stocks feel the influence of an investment demand since the July dividends; Virginias, Tennessees and North Carolinas each improving ½@1 ℘ cent., while Missouris, until Saturday, were rather dull and a fraction lower. They closed 81⅛ ex dividend. The few U. S. Coupons of 1874 which are offered at the Board command 102 ex dividend. The registered Stock is held ½@¾ ℘ cent. higher, and seldom offered.

We understand that Mr. GEORGE BONNER, at present with Messrs. WESTON, DORTIC & Co., was on Saturday admitted to membership at the Stock Exchange.

The City Bank Shares on the market at the close of the week are quoted as follows:

Banks.	Offered.	Asked.	Banks.	Offered.	Asked.
Am. Exchange	100⅛	—	Manuf's & Mer.	102	—
Atlantic	68	—	Marine	85	—
Artisans'	96	98	*Market	99⅛	—
Bk. of America	111	—	Mechanics'	116	—
Bk. of Com'ce	99⅛	100	Mech Bkg. Ass.	102½	—
Bk. of N. York	102	102⅛	Mech. & Trad.	107	—
Bk. of Com'lth	96⅛	97	Merchants'	106	—
Bk. of Republic	—	130	*Mer. Exchange	—	99
Bk. State N. Y.	—	100	*Metropolitan	110⅛	111
Broadway	142⅛	—	Nassau	100	102
Butch. & Drov.	120	130	National	105	—
*Chatham	97⅛	100	N. Y. Dry Dock	110	—
Citizens'	102	—	Ocean	98	99
City	124	127	Pacific	119	—
*Continental	—	101	People's	100	—
Corn Exchange	101⅛	—	Phenix	107	107⅛
Fulton	138	—	*Seventh Ward	130	—
Grocers'	94	100	Shoe & Leather	102⅛	109
Hanover	97⅛	—	Tradesmen's	110	—
Leath. Manf'rs'	140	—	Union	103⅛	103
Manhattan Co.	138	—			

* Ex-dividend.

The following quotations of uncurrent Money are from the office of GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 Wall street:

	Discount.		Discount
New-England	1-5@ —	S. Carolina & Ga.	1 @ —
New-York State	3-10@ —	Ill., Wis. & Iowa	2 @ —
N Jersey ex.F.B's	1-5@ —	Louisiana	1 @ —
Philadelphia	1-5@ —	Michigan	1 @ —
Baltimore	⅛@ ⅜	Missouri	2 @ —
Interior Penn.	⅜@ ¾	Ohio, Ky. and Ind.	1 @ —
Delaware, 5 and up	1-5@ —	Mobile, Ala.	1¼@ —
Interior Maryland	⅜@ ⅝	Tennessee	1¼@1½
Virginia	⅝@ 1	Canada	⅝@ ¾
North Carolina	1¼@1½		

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
160 acres	@80c. ℘ acre.	@87c. ℘ acre.
120 acres	@80c. ℘ acre.	@87c. ℘ acre.
80 acres	@85c. ℘ acre.	@93c. ℘ acre.
40 acres	$1 00 ℘ acre.	$1 10 ℘ acre.

The Coupons of the Troy and Boston Road are paid by the Bank of Commerce. The Relief Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 8 ℘ cent., payable on demand. The Hope Fire Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of 5 ℘ cent., payable on demand. The Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company, a dividend of 6 ℘ cent., payable on the 12th inst. The Seamen's Bank for Savings will pay on the 16th, with interest on its deposits, at the rate of 6 ℘ cent. per annum, on sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of 5 ℘ cent on larger sums.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC IN JUNE.

	June, 1860.	June, 1859.
New-York Central	$510 651	$447,813
Illinois Central	189,547	145,825
Michigan Central	123 095	119,770
Macon and Western	25,359	22,654
Milwaukee and Mississippi	49,166	52,382
Chic., St. Louis and Alton	76,699	56 453
Chicago and Rock Island	97,350	70 992
Galena and Chicago	89,309	110 654
Burlington and Quincy	163,813	123,281
Buffalo and Corning	45,033	40,462
Hudson River	129,996	115,444
Little Miami and Xenia	84,206	87,458
Total	$1,584,224	$1,393,090

COAL TRADE FOR WEEK AND SEASON.

	1859. Week.	1859. Total.	1860. Week.	1860. Total.
Phil. and Read. R.	26,575	834 607	34 386	961,208
Schuylkill Canal.	23,939	526,754	36 719	561,612
Lehigh Valley R.	10,424	306,651	14,176	421,836
Lehigh Canal	30,035	375,997	39 051	404 140
Scranton, South.	13,251	281,171	18 956	381,683
Scranton, North.	7,096	86,664	5 579	93,862
Penn. Coal Co.	26 208	243,177	25,604	198,912
Del. & H. Co.	22,685	176,704	14 536	164 663
Wyoming, South.	13 828	144 658	13,331	129,641
Wyoming, North.	—	7,382	—	13,247
Shamokin	3,703	66,377	6,069	60,104
Treverton	—	56 981	—	43 578
Broad Top	1,453	61,352	3,541	93,032
Sh. Mt. H. Thomas	—	23 302	—	36,495
Lykens Valley	—	15,567	—	24,485
Cumberland	—	203 218	—	198,784
Total	179,167	3,409,562	209,947	3,895,152

The *Mining Journal*, of Saturday, reports:

Last year the tolls were advanced on the 1st of July and the quantity sent to market the week after the advance was light. This year an advance will take place on the 15th inst. of 15 cents ℘ ton. Next week, of course, the shipment will be large again, after which it will slack off for a week or two, until prices are arranged. On the first of September another advance of 15 cents ℘ ton is advertised to take place, making an advance of 30 cents ℘ ton in transportation in a period of seven weeks. Those who want cheap coal had better lay in their supplies previous to the 1st of September, as prices must advance again after that period. The increase this week over the corresponding week of last year, is 30,780. Of this quantity 20,591 tons were furnished by Schuylkill County. From the above table it appears that of the increase so far this year there was furnished:

	Tons.
From Schuylkill County	161,458
From the Lehigh	142,318
From Scranton	107,711

WEEKLY DELIVERIES OF GRAIN AT CHICAGO.

	1858.	1859.	1860.
January 9	190,550	61,293	156,237
January 16	176,540	79,291	231,852
January 23	177,680	72,350	323,095
January 30	147,623	84,971	221,288
February 6	90,664	136,778	241,866
February 13	169,054	133,208	268,130
February 20	173,008	173,847	254,601
February 27	232,123	112,056	188,588
March 6	190,090	101,260	131,093
March 13	232,142	84,794	290,129
March 20	127,772	77,726	481,498
March 27	115,062	182,185	299,575
April 3	172,443	155,379	281,266
April 10	330,184	181,914	442,743
April 17	319,637	129,686	428,919
April 24	310,759	168,945	529,077
May 1	678,682	185,433	514,584
May 8	497,514	213,831	836,203
May 15	493,612	228,403	677,333
May 22	509,697	322,136	817,163
May 29	397,988	479,887	827,348
June 5	397,976	514,634	675,106
June 12	542,020	474,302	824,073
June 19	993,474	369,795	675 512
June 26	1,171,361	274,848	827,271
July 3	1,209,655	292 421	960 845
Total 26 weeks	9,954,310	5,290,457	12,175,705

The following table shows the difference in receipts of principal articles in the two years from January 1 to the present time:

	1859.	1860.	Increase.
Flour, bbls	210,874	201,399	—
Wheat, bush	1,368 031	1,761,191	393,160
Corn, bush	2,500,171	8,645 694	6,145,584
Oats, bush	324,483	476,949	152,466

The following were the receipts at Chicago on Wednesday of last week:

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
Canal	—	—	36 583	—
Galena and Chicago U. R.	68	3,094	3,288	4,592
Chicago and Rock Island R.	80	1,400	35 700	500
Illinois Central Railroad	425	2,125	32,527	1,600
Burlington and Quincy R.	100	2,030	37,306	133
Northwestern Railroad	206	1,424	—	890
Chic., Alton & St. Louis R.	—	—	13,128	600
Total	879	10,073	158,554	8,315

The Cleveland *Herald* remarks on the practical management of the Cleveland and Toledo road as follows:

The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, under the superintendence of L. D. RUCKER, exhibits for the past year a most favorable statement as regards the condition of the road and its equipment and the close economy of its working expenses. Although the year's business has been light compared to some previous years, the full working expenses have been only about 44 ℘ cent. of the gross earnings—including the expenses on the Northern Division—which, if deducted, would show the expenses on the main through line of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, about 42 ℘ cent. of the earnings. The track as a whole is in excellent order, and portions cannot be excelled in the country. The equipment is ample and in first rate condition; and, better than all, not a single accident has occurred during the year to passengers or employes. We doubt if any road in the country doing a similar business to the Cleveland and Toledo, can show so low a per centage of working expenses, unless by sacrificing the road itself. So far from this being the case on the Cleveland and Toledo, the road and machinery is now in better condition than they were a year ago. Superintendent RUCKER is entitled to great credit for his careful management of the important trust committed to him.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 7, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 79 bbls. Ashes, 2,712 bbls. Flour, 161 bbls. Corn Meal, 39,032 bushels Wheat, 40,450 bush. Corn, 6,995 bushels Oats, and 784 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in moderate request, including Pots, at $5, and Pearls at $5 62½ ℘ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 1,064 bbls., including 785 bbls. Pots, and 279 bbls. Pearls.

CANDLES—Adamantine are in fair demand, chiefly at 16½c.@17½c. ℘ ℔.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 1,000 pkgs. Java, on terms not ascertained; 700 bags Costa Rica, chiefly at 14¼c; 400 bags Maracaibo, at 13¾c.@14¾c.; and 150 bags St. Domingo, part at 1.⅞c. ℘ ℔.

COTTON—Small lots only were reported as having been sold, including Middling Uplands at 10⅝c. ℘ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been less active, to-day, for State and Western Flour. The receipts have been limited and receivers have manifested less eagerness to realize. The demand has been restricted, yet prices have been supported. We have heard of sales of 11,350 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 20@$5 30, chiefly at $5 25@$5 30; extra State at $5 45@$5 60, mainly at $5 50; superfine Western, at $5 20@$5 30; extra Iowa and Wisconsin, at $5 35@$6 10; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 40@$6 25; very inferior extra Ohio, at $5 60@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 75@$5 90, chiefly at $5 75@$5 80 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 20	@$5 30
Extra State	5 45	@ 5 60
Superfine Western	5 20	@ 5 30
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 35	@ 6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 40	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 60	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bd	5 75	@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, trade brand	5 90	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 60	@ 5 70
Extra Genesee	5 85	@ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 85	@ 7 50

Southern Flour has been in brisk request, at buoyant rates. Sales have been reported of 3,800 bbls., in lots, at $5 70@$6 10 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 15@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian is in demand, including superfine at $5 20@$5 30, and inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 40@$7 50 ℘ bbl; 800 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour is inquired for, at $3 45@$4 15 for fine and superfine ℘ bbl. Corn Meal sells slowly, at $3 45 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Western; $3 75 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been depressed to-day, and prices have declined. The export demand has been checked by the rise in freights. Millers have not been disposed to purchase freely. The available supplies have exceeded the requirements of buyers, and most holders have been anxious to sell. The reported sales add up 52,500 bushels, including Canada Club on private terms; white Michigan at $1 48; red Western (Winter) at $1 38@$1 39; Milwaukee Club, inferior to very good, at $1 28@$1 31; and Chicago Spring at $1 26 ℘ bush. Corn is sparingly offered, and is in very moderate demand, at firmer rates. We have heard of sales of 21,000 bushels at 64½c.@65c., for heated and damp mixed Western; 65½c.@66c., for sound Mixed Western; and 68c@70c. for yellow Northern and Southern ℘ bushel. Rye continues inactive at 81c.@83c. ℘ bushel. Oats are inquired for, including poor to prime Canada, at 37c.@40c.; Western, 37c.@40c.; State, 40c.@41c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 35c.@38c. ℘ bush.

HAY—Sales 450 bales North River, at 80c.@90c. ℘ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—Heavy receipts and a limited inquiry have given buyers any existing advantage. Week's receipts, 52,103 hides. Week's sales only 3,600 hides, including, according to Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co., 500 dry Savanilla, 24 ℔s., on private terms; 300 dry Southern, 16 ℔s., 12½c.@13c. cash, rej. bad hides; 250 Western, 21 ℔s., 17½c. 6 months, rej. bad hides; 1,400 City Slaughters, 60@70 ℔s., 9c. cash; 650 Southern Slaughters, 50 ℔s., 7⅝c. cash; 500 Country Slaughters, 65@90 ℔s., 9c., cash; 40 bales Rio Grande Hide Cuttings, on private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 312,900 (same time last year 167,200, year before 106,700,) and 32 bales Cow and Buffalo.

HOPS—Sales 35 bales last year's crop at 6c.@12c. ℘ ℔.

LATHS—Eastern $1 50 ℘ thousand.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the week, Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER notice thus: "Hemlock Sole—There is a fair inquiry at steady rates; the market is quite firm for prime tannages; receipts and sales are about evenly balanced. From England we learn that 'inquiry for hemlock sides was materially affected by the improvement in the general demand for leather, already noticed, and within a short time the stock has been nearly cleared out, and prices that could not be obtained a month ago have recently been readily paid.' Oak Sole—Sales have become more extended, and prices have hardened for prime grades; several Eastern dealers have bought largely. Weekly receipts of sole leather about 48,700 hides. Upper in the rough and finished stock move rather slowly at about former figures. Boots and shoes—A number of purchasers from the South and Southwest have made their appearance: as yet there is little doing."

LIME—Rockland, 60c. for Common, and $1 05 for Lump, ℘ ℔.

METALS—Very limited transactions have been reported to-day, at unchanged rates.

MOLASSES—We have heard of sales of about 450 hhds. of all kinds, including Porto Rico, at 37c.@39c.; English Island, at 34c.@36c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 25c.@27c.; and Clayed Cuba, at 21c.@23c., ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive, sales having been confined to 45 bbls., in lots, including New Mess, at $19; Old Mess at $18 12½; New Prime at $13 87½@$14; and Old Prime at $12 50@$12 62½ ℘ bbl. Cut meats continue in request, and are held at 10⅜c. for Hams and 8½c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Lard is doing better; the day's transactions add up 800 tcs. and bbls., at 12½c.@12⅝c. ℘ ℔. Beef rules quiet, yet steady; sales, 270 bbls., in lots, at $8 75@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $4 75@$5 75 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ℘ bbl.; Prime Mess $14@$18 ℘ tc. Beef Hams, $11@$15 ℘ bbl. Butter is in fair demand at 10c.@18c. for new State, and 9c.@15c. for Ohio, ℘ ℔. Cheese is selling at 7c.@11c. ℘ ℔.

RICE—Sales 150 tcs., in lots, at $4 50@$4 75 ℘ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Have been rather brisker to-day, sales having been reported of 1,650 hhds., including Cuba at 6¾c.@7¾c., with some Porto Rico at 7¼c.@7⅞c. ℘ ℔.

SKINS—Are inactive and prices generally favor buyers.

TALLOW—Sales 15,000 ℔s. Prime, part at 10½c., ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Is plenty and heavy, parties disagreeing about prices. Holders ask 21½c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 2,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d.; 17,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 8½d.; 50 hhds. Tallow at 22s. 6d.; 10 tuns Oil at 27s. 6d; and 1,000 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 50s. For London, 300 bbls. Resin on private terms; and 700 bbls. Oil at 37s. 6d. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A Bremen bark, 600 tons, to London, Flour at 2s. and Oil Cake, 30s.; ship *Cumberland*, 1,066 tons, to Liverpool, Flour, 2s., and Wheat 7d., in shipper's bags; ship *J. C. Boynton*, 682 tons, to Glasgow, Flour, 2s. 6d., and Wheat, 8d., in shipper's bags; a ship, 603 tons, and a bark, 673 tons, to Bristol, Eng., Flour, 2s. 6d., Wheat, 8d., Resin, 2s. 9d.@3s., and hhd. Staves, 60s.; a foreign bark, 400 tons, from St. John, N. B., Liverpool, Deals, 85s.; a bark, 220 tons, hence to Buenos Ayres, Boards, $17 under and $12 on deck; a Schr., 180 tons, to Cadiz on private terms, and back from Malaga to New York, about $1,400; a Brig, 250 tons, from Savannah to Richibucto, N. B., Pitch-Pine Lumber, $12; one, 170 tons, to Spanish Main and back, $1,500; one, 280 tons, to St. Thomas, thence to Turks Islands and back to New York, Salt, 15c., round voyage; one, 300 tons, to Cienfuegos and back, Sugar, 40c.; a Barque, 250 tons, to Remedios and back, $1,725; a Brig, 197 tons, to Mansanilla and back, $1,600; one, 248 tons, to Sagua and back, $2,000; one, 250 tons, same voyage, Sugar, 37c., and Molasses $2 75; one hence to Matanzas, Lumber, $8; one, 170 tons, to north side Cuba and back, $1,600; one, 230 tons, to Neuvitas and back, Sugar, 36c., Melado, 36c., and Molasses $3; a Schr., 310 tons, to Turks Islands and back, Salt, 16c.; a Brig, 170 tons, to Genoa, Messina and back, two Sicil. Barques to Marseilles, a Barque, 297 tons, from Philadelphia to Cienfuegos and back to New York, on private terms.

DRY GOODS.

A NOTICE TO LADIES.
FOR TEN DAYS LONGER, ONLY,
MANTILLAS!
MANTILLAS!!
MANTILLAS!!!
THE GREAT WHOLESALE STOCK
OF BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
WILL BE ON SALE AT RETAIL
UNTIL THE ABOVE NAMED PERIOD,
When the sale will positively close,
As the premises are required for wholesale.
Our Stock of LACE MANTILLAS and POINTS,
At 40 to 50 per cent. below importer's cost.
Our Stock of SILK MANTILLAS,
At about half the usual retail charge,
500 Complete Ladies' TRAVELING SUITES,
At less than half price.
1,000 BAREGE and MOHAIR DUSTERS,
At $2 and $3 each.
And the balance of the Season's Stock
AT A LIKE REDUCTION.
361 BROADWAY.

ANNUAL CLEARING SALE
OF NEW AND RICH MANTILLAS.
We shall sell for the month of July
OUR SUMMER IMPORTATIONS AND MANUFACTURES,
At from 30 to 50 per cent. reduction,
Embracing
Pusher Lace Mantillas.
Pusher Lace Points.
Pusher Lace Burnous.
Black Silk Mantillas.
Black Lace Mantillas.
Challie and Barege Mantillas.
All for first-class City Trade.
W. D. ELLIOTT & CO.,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st.,
Brandreth Building.

BOMBAZINES! BOMBAZINES!!
W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY,
Begs to call the particular attention of families requiring Mourning Goods to an immense stock of BOMBAZINES purchased at a great sacrifice and which he is offering at retail for a small advance on the cost, together with many other desirable goods, among which will be found a great variety of handsome materials for traveling suits at a great reduction, wishing to close the season's importations to make room for Fall goods.
N. B.—One case of PINEAPPLE GOODS just received.
Strangers will please observe,
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 BROADWAY,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

BEEKMAN & CO., NO. 473 BROADWAY,
Will offer on MONDAY, July 9, a large assortment of ladies', gent's, and children's Handkerchiefs, in every style and quality, very cheap. Also, embroidered Collars and Sleeves, Lace Collars and Sleeves, Infant's Robes and Waists, traveling Sets, &c., &c., in great variety at reduced prices.
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, AND MANTILLAS,
AT GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
HONEYCOMB CLOTH DUSTERS only $4.
Strangers in the City will please remember we make up TRAVELING SUITS COMPLETE, in first-rate style and at very short notice.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

CLOSING OUT OF TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
Of Mohair, Poplins, and other Dress Goods,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S
No. 473 Broadway.

BENSON'S,
NO. 310 CANAL-ST.,
SELLING OFF
STOCK OF
MANTILLAS,
IN EVERY VARIETY OF MATERIAL.

MANTLES! MANTLES!
SELLING OFF STOCK.
TO ENLARGE THE STORE.
J. J. BENSON, NO. 310 CANAL-ST.
REAL BARGAINS IN GOOD MANTLES.

GREAT CLOSING SALE
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
$35 000
WORTH OF RIBBONS, BONNETS, BLOOMERS, LACES, COLLARS, SLEEVES, BANDS, FANS, MITTS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, PARASOLS, MANTILLAS, HOOP-SKIRTS.
With large lots of other goods, to be closed out.
The store will close on Tuesday, for the purpose of arranging and marking down the prices
WILL OPEN ON WEDNESDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock, when the sale of the entire stock will commence.
Rough and Ready Bonnets, 6c. Split Straws, 6c.
Neapolitan and Lace do., 6c. Split Straws, 3c.
5,000 Bonnets, 12c., 18c., 28c.
3 500 Bonnets, 31c., 38c., 50c.
Neapolitan and Hair 50c. 63c.
2 500 fine Bonnets, reduced one-half.
Leghorn Bloomers, 18c. Leghorn Bloomers, 31c.
Trimmed Bloomers, 25c. Boys' Hats, 8c.
Boys' and Girls' Straw Goods, half-price.
CLOSING SALE.
Ribbons closing out, 1c., 2c., 3c., per yard.
Wide Ribbons 5c., 6c., 8c.
Heavy Rich Ribbons, (worth 25c.,) 12½c.
Rich Wide Ribbons, half-price.
Children's Silk Parasols, 18c
Ladies' Silk Parasols, reduced to 37c.
500 Rich Parasols, 63c., 75c., $1.
250 Very Rich Parasols, just half price.
CLOSING SALE.
MANTILLAS AT HALF THE COST.
Silk and Lace Mantillas, 75c., $1.
Moire Antique and Lace Mantillas, 75c., $1.
150 French Lace, $1 50, $2 50, $3 50.
Mantilla Laces, closing out, 6c., 10c., to 75c.
SILK MITTS 6c.
5 000 pairs Heavy Silk Mitts, 12c., 18c., 25c.
2,500 pairs Rich Mitts, 31c. to 75c.
5,000 pairs Gloves, closing out, 3c.
Children's Mitts, 2c., 3c., 4c., per pair.
Silk Fringes and Dress Trimmings, 1c., 2c., 3c.
COLLARS, closing out 3c., 6c., 12c.
COLLARS, HALF PRICE, 18c., 28c., 50c.
RICH FRENCH SETS, 37c., 50c.
BANDS, 6c., 12c., 25c
5,000 Corded Shirt Bosoms 3c.
Hosiery, 6c., 8c., 10c. Kid Gloves, 25c.
Quantities of other Goods, too numerous to mention, all reduced in prices.
FANS, TRIMMINGS, RUCHES, FLOWERS, LACES, COTTON TRIMMINGS, HOOP-SKIRTS, VELVETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
OPEN WEDNESDAY MORNING, 9 o'clock, and CLOSE at 9 P. M., during this sale.
WM KINZEY'S
CHEAP LACE, EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE,
No. 223 8th-av.,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

419 BROADWAY. 419
METZLER & LANCASTER
Will sell their
STOCK OF FANCY GOODS,
consisting of the
NEWEST STYLES OF LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS, HOOP SKIRTS, &c., &c.,
AT
TWENTY PER CENT.
BELOW USUAL PRICES,
Commencing MONDAY, July 9.

THE BALANCE OF OUR
RICH STOCK
of SILKS, GRENADINES, BAREGES, ORGANDIES and JACONETS, in robes and by the yard.
ALSO,
SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, LACES and EMBROIDERIES, TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, &c. &c.
will be offered during the following ten days at an immense reduction in prices, to make room for the Fall importation.
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 9, 1860.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

A new programme for the Mormons is indicated in our Washington dispatches. It is now proposed that they shall emigrate to one of the East India islands, and reliable information is said to have been received that they will do so. The enterprise is to be carried out under the supervision of Capt. WALTER M. GIBSON, who will be remembered as having been imprisoned for some years by the Dutch authorities of one of the islands in question, and who has recently identified himself with the Mormon cause—it being at his suggestion that BRIGHAM YOUNG proposed to the Government to take the Mormons to Oceanica, if an arrangement could be made by which they could be paid by Government for their improvements in Utah.

Our Washington dispatches also announce that arrangements have been concluded between the Post-office Department and Mr. VANDERBILT, for the transportation of the Pacific Mails, commencing on the 11th instant, and ending the 4th of next March; the compensation to consist of the postages, and such compensation as Congress may be induced to make under the recommendation of the department.

The news from the Pike's Peak region is not very encouraging. Advices from Denver City to the 28th ult. represent that depredations by the Indians were of frequent occurrence, though no acts of open hostility had yet occurred. The mining news is unchanged in character, no new discoveries having been made. Business generally was dull, and money scarce.

The inquest in the case of the murder of Messrs. WALTON and MATHEWS adjourned from Tuesday last, will be resumed to-morrow. The detectives, in the meantime, have traced every clue which has offered promise of throwing light on the mystery, and the result of their investigations will be made known to the jury. The apartment occupied by CHARLES JEFFERD in the Union Hotel, Brooklyn, has been searched, and in a trunk belonging to him were found a considerable quantity of powder, ball, and a light coat and straw hat, such as are alleged to have been worn by the murderer. A search of Mrs. WALTON'S house revealed nothing suspicious. The will of Mr. WALTON was on Saturday offered for probate. He has bequeathed his property to his children, leaving to his wife an allowance of seven hundred dollars per annum.

On Saturday, as soon as it was known that Gen. JOSEPH LANE had arrived in this City, the newly organized National Democratic Volunteers waited upon him at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and welcomed him here. Later in the day he dined with a Committee of the Volunteers, visited their rooms in the evening, and afterwards was serenaded at his Hotel. In response to numerous calls he appeared on the balcony, returned thanks for the honor done him, spoke in the highest terms of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, and hoped for his success. Although his presence in the City was not generally known there was quite a large gathering at the Hotel, and the welcome was hearty and enthusiastic.

The price of admission to the *Great Eastern* has been reduced to fifty cents for adults, and children under twelve years half price. The management of the exhibition has been placed in the hands of an experienced person, and the prospects of the ship, or rather of the Directors, are improving under the new arrangement. An excursion of the ship is talked of, but as yet nothing definite is known of the matter.

The Seventh Regiment Encampment at Camp Scott was visited, yesterday, by many thousand people from the City. Rev. S. H. WESTON preached to an audience of nearly a thousand persons, in the huge mess-tent, morning and evening. The evening parade was but slimly attended by the regiment, but was witnessed by several thousand spectators.

Dr. CHEEVER last evening preached a farewell discourse, preparatory to his contemplated visit to England. The house was well filled.

Early on Saturday morning, the large brick building situated on the edge of the water, close to the Fulton-ferry landing, at Brooklyn, and known as the Brooklyn City Flour Mills, was completely destroyed by fire, only the tall chimney being left standing. At the first breaking out of the flames, two ferry-boats approached the building and threw large streams of water upon it, but the heat soon drove them away. The Fire Department worked well, but the fire had made such headway that it was impossible to conquer it, and the whole edifice tumbled in. Manhattan Steam-engine Company came over from New-York, and succeeded in saving from destruction the new depôt of the City Railroad Company, which was, however, damaged to the amount of $1,000. The loss to the proprietors of the City Mills, or rather to the offices in which they were insured, is set down at $35,000. It was the largest fire that has occurred in Brooklyn for a considerable period. The ruins are still smoking, and will, apparently, continue to do so for some time to come.

In the suit of MCCOTTER *vs.* The Mayor, &c., involving the Ward's Island controversy, Hon. JOHN L. MASON, Referee, has reported that the plaintiff is entitled to recover $138,509 25 against the City. Argument was commenced on Saturday in the West Washington Market controversy before Justice INGRAHAM, of the Supreme Court. Mr. MCKEON was heard in support of the motion to vacate the judgment. A case of interest to gas-consumers was decided on Saturday. It was brought against the Manhattan Gaslight Company to test their right to demand a deposit before furnishing their gas. A formal application was made to them for gas, and money was tendered to them for it, in advance, but they insisted upon the deposit, and the applicants sued out a *mandamus*. The order to show cause was granted by Justice INGRAHAM, on the 26th of June, and on the same day the Company decided to furnish the applicant with gas on the terms proposed by him, without a deposit. It has been so furnished accordingly. In the Court of General Sessions, on Saturday, a motion was argued before Judge Russell, for a new trial in the case of PETER DAWSON, now in the State Prison, on conviction of an assault with intent to kill WILLIAM J. POTTS, since dead. The motion was based on the alleged discovery of new evidence. It was, however, denied by the Court.

There was another buoyant market for Stocks on Saturday, and prices advanced ¼@1 per cent. on most of the Share list. New-York Central left off @92@92¼. Money without alteration in rates. Exchange dull.

The sales of Flour were restricted. Prices of desirable lots, however, were somewhat firmer. Wheat was depressed and lower. Corn was scarce and held with increased confidence. The transactions in it were light. Pork and Beef were inactive, as were likewise Cotton, Rice, Whisky, Naval Stores, Metals, Oils, Fish, Hops and Seeds. Lard, Sugars and Molasses attracted more attention. Hay, Tallow and Tobacco were in moderate request. The rise in freights continued to impede engagements. There were 507 vessels of all classes in port.

The Highway Murder.

It is not astonishing that the recent murder of two citizens of New-York, in the open street, and at a comparatively early hour of the night, accompanied as it threatens now to be by the successful escape of the murderer, should have shocked our community with a fresh sense of the insecurity of life in the Metropolis, or that it should have provoked a great deal of angry comment on the inefficiency of our Police system. Certainly, if any one had asserted, ten days ago, that on a bright Summer's night, in a populous quarter of this great City, a man could lie in wait for his enemy, perhaps for hours, assail him on his approach, shoot him down at the side of a friend, and within sight of the opened windows of a whole block of inhabited houses, take to his heels, and after a hot but brief pursuit escape by the further murder of his most determined and swiftest pursuer, the assertion would have been resented as an absurd slander upon our social organization. The story of Mr. WALTON'S murder seems to belong to the woods of the West rather than to the highways of one of the largest cities in the world. It is a repetition, under new and even more alarming conditions, of the "Bond-street tragedy," which so shocked and startled us three years ago. As the one seemed to prove that New-York, with all her wealth and power, was unable to protect a man in his own home against private vengeance or mercenary assassination, so the other appears to show that the *vendetta* may range our streets and lurk in the corners of our public places, as freely and as victoriously as in the mountain highways of Corsica.

Yet in neither case does the inference so commonly drawn from both, strike us as being legitimately involved. The most efficient police force in the world can never do more than repress the average passions of men by insuring the punishment of those crimes which no human power can infallibly prevent. The police of Paris could not save the Duchess DE PRASLIN from the gripe of her infuriated husband under the shadow of their own roof. The police of London could not interpose in time between the heart of PERCIVAL and the pistol of BELLINGHAM in the open lobby of the crowded House of Commons. The burden of responsibility for the impunity of the assassins of BURDELL rests not on the police, but on the magistracy of the City, and must be referred to the clumsy and headlong zeal of the judicial Dogberry who undertook the management of the case in the all-important first moments of the fearful discovery, rather than to any apathy or imbecility of the police force. The chance of a Connery impends over all countries and proves nothing conclusively, of itself, for or against the general administrative system of justice in any country. We must suspend our inferences, therefore, from this new instance of passion breaking through all the social ties, until such time as the inquiries now prosecuting into the crime and its origin shall have been brought to a close. So far, it is not a little satisfactory to see that these inquiries have been carried on quietly, without parade or clamor, in the style and with the air of a serious business undertaken by serious and not incapable men. If now the public at large will bestir itself to do whatever in it lies, towards aiding in these inquiries, we shall give our police system a fair trial and shall be able to pronounce with something more of certainty, at the termination of our efforts, upon its worth or worthlessness. The space traversed by the assassin of Mr. WALTON in his flight before that sudden and desperate second murder of Mr. MATHEWS, which seems by paralyzing the rest of his pursuers to have ended all pursuit, was not extensive. It is hardly surprising that no policeman should have been met within this brief distance so hurriedly passed over. But when we consider the hour of the night, and the season of the year, it is more than likely that there must have been many persons within that distance whose attention was attracted to the street, either by the sound of the pistol-shots fired, by the cries of the pursued and the pursuers, or by the noise of the hurrying crowd, at least long enough for them to remember the circumstances, and to be able to state some one fact or impression from which, however trivial it may seem to themselves to be, the patient unravelers of the web of crime may be able to evolve a leading clue to this dark mystery. All such persons should consider that to suppress, or to fail to bring forward anything whatever which they may have to offer on the subject, is to endanger those interests of justice which are the common interests of us all. Let them come forward, then, in the confidence that this matter is to be dealt with by rational persons in a rational way; and that the light which they may bring will not be wasted upon the fat wits of ambitious Coroners, or the crude judgment of extemporaneous juries.

Garibaldi in New-York.

On Wednesday next a grand entertainment will be given at the Academy of Music in behalf of the heroic struggle which Sicily is now making, under the command of GARIBALDI, for liberty and independence. It is a matter of some importance, no doubt, to Sicily and the Sicilians, that the receipts on this occasion should be large, and that the hand as well as the heart of New-York should be opened to the call of freedom in the Old World. But it is a matter of still greater importance to New-York herself that in this brave battle of free principles and popular right with the most cruel and the blindest of despotisms, the American people should not be found indifferent to the sufferings and the struggle of a noble sister nation. As Mr. BUCHANAN very aptly and gracefully acknowledged on Wednesday last, in receiving the new Minister of France at Washington, our Independence Day recalls not only the gallantry of our fathers, but the sympathy also, warm, practical and all-important, which they met with in the hour of their trial, from foreign States. It may seem, perhaps, not a little strange to the future historian of our times, that while the Court of LOUIS XVI. should have sent its Lafayettes from the gilded circle of the *Œil de bœuf*, to flesh their swords in defence of the liberties of a knot of revolted English colonies, the opulent American Republic of 1860 should have furnished no volunteers to the toils and the triumphs of Italian independence. Certainly the enthusiasts of Democracy can hardly have looked for so total an abstinence from practical Quixotism among the youth of a nation which rejoices to believe itself the destined apostle of popular progress throughout the world; and it would do us no harm in respect either of our reputation abroad or of our self-respect at home, to see the American theory maintained in the face of Neapolitan bullets and Papal bayonets by a few chivalric actions of the Revolutionary stock.

In the absence of Lafayettes and Lauzuns, however, we ought at least to show ourselves ready to do with the purse for Italy as much as Spain and Holland did with the purse for us. England has already advanced in this good work, and the Garibaldi funds in the British Empire are rapidly dilating to very formidable proportions. The peer and the peasant unite in swelling this tribute of free and happy England to that freedom which alone is still lacking to make Italy also happy. If we can do nothing else at the moment but group ourselves at a public festival in the name of this great cause, which is as much the cause of all the world as of Sicily; and of this great leader, who will belong forever to the "golden book" of human heroism; let us not be sluggish in doing this one thing. The meeting of Wednesday evening may fairly be summoned in the name of America as well as of Sicily.

The Pope's Irish Recruits.

If the Pope does not speedily provide better accommodations for his Irish Volunteers, and favor them with some excitement, there is great danger of their going over bodily to GARIBALDI. By the last accounts, one of the bands of recruits have had a glorious fight amongst themselves, and when the *gendarmes* interfered, they turned upon them and gave them a thorough thrashing in the old time-honored fashion. Then the rations served out to them, however acceptable they might be to Catholics of more Southern latitudes, appear to be very much too light for stomachs trained to their work in Tipperary. To cap the climax, the Roman brigands, moved by the instigation of the devil, and not having in their hearts the smallest respect for piety, virtue and devotion to the Holy See, have fallen upon some of the Irish officers and the chaplain of the brigade, and, according to one account, coming from a Saxon source, left them upon the roadside in a state of nature. So that, on the whole, neither Italy nor the Italians, nor the Papal service, appear to be very satisfactory to the "emigrants;" and if the Liberal Party avoid exasperating them, we should not be at all surprised to see the whole Irish force doing good service before the close of the war under the tri-colored flag. They have gone to Italy to fight, and we have no doubt are bent on fighting somebody before they come home; but it must be remembered they belong to a race intensely sympathetic and susceptible, and we doubt very much whether their enthusiasm for His Holiness would long survive contact and intercourse with the masses of his subjects whose trials they will of course witness, and whose sufferings they will soon learn to pity.

The Irish, in their worst moods, are never coldly brutal. Irish troops are capable of great excesses in moments of great excitement, but they hardly ever attain to that condition of stolid ruffianism and callousness into which the Teutonic warrior so readily falls. An English or German trooper, after one or two campaigns, under a loose discipline, readily becomes a thorough specimen of the hardened cut-throat, and one of the most unpleasant customers that could greet the eyes of a frightened family in the streets of a town taken by storm; but it must be said, for the honor of Irish soldiery, that save in the religious wars of their own country, their military annals have rarely been stained by acts of hard-hearted atrocity. The men that have gone to Italy to enlist under the banners of ANTONELLI are not drawn from the dregs of the populace, and any conclusion with regard to them which places them in the same category with the "low Irish," whose rows fill the records of the London and New-York Police Courts, would be grossly incorrect. Most of the received accounts agree in representing them to be the sons of small farmers, and large numbers are drawn from the ranks of the constabulary, a force which has few or no equals in any army in the world, either in *physique* or *morale*. Men of this class cannot be converted by a few months' drill into blind tools such as those which sacked Perugia, and hacked and stabbed the promiscuous promenaders on the Corso. They have many faults, but indifference to suffering and readiness to maltreat unarmed men and women and children are not amongst the number; and in a war against a whole population, such as the Pope proposes to carry on, these qualities are indispensable.

It must not be forgotten, too, that there is an important distinction to be made between these recruits and the priests, bishops, editors, and agitators, whose teachings are leading them to volunteer. The latter are perfectly well aware of the real state of the case in Italy, and we have already expressed pretty freely our opinion of the part they play in this atrocious crusade. But the victims of their bloodthirsty knavery are in a state of entire ignorance with regard to the whole matter. Their information in regard to Italian politics is derived solely from Sunday harangues of the parish priest, the anti-English ravings of the Dublin *Nation*, or the pious platitudes of the *Irish News*. Whatever they see in the English journals which presents another view of the matter, if they ever see anything at all, the traditions of three centuries of oppression and persecution, at once lead them to set down as the inventions of lying heretics. If we imagine, in short, what our condition would be here in New-York, if we got our notions of foreign politics from FERNANDO WOOD'S *Daily News*, of history from Archbishop HUGHES, and of sanitary science from Alderman BOOLE, we shall have some idea of the mental condition of that portion of the Irish people which is sending soldiers to the Pope.

But it must not be forgotten, above all, that to the Irish peasant, the Church and the Priests are still the synonyms of help and consolation under dire oppression. The voices which now assure him that the Pope and Cardinals are being savagely ill-used, and that he ought to go at once to their aid, are the voices which soothed his sorrows, sustained his courage, and bade him live in hope when he was himself writhing under the rod of tyranny. The Catholic priest stood by him through all the dark days of his own slavery, and he still finds it impossible to believe that there is any Christian country in which the Catholic priest is himself a tyrant. It is only eighty years since the Irish peasant was in a worse condition than the Turkish rayah, and since the minister of his faith sat by his death-bed, at the risk of his own life. He has not had time in that interval to unlearn the awful lesson of the penal laws. We, who have not yet laid aside the prejudices and passions of our own Revolution, can easily understand and forgive the tenacity of his memory. When the Church tells him that the poor Pope is being cruelly vexed, and foully oppressed, he looks back with grateful remembrance to the time when the only rays of light that shone on his misery came from St. Peter's chair, when the only lips that spoke to him of freedom and toleration, were the lips of the same clergy who now bid him don the Papal uniform. His crime in this matter is, after all, his ignorance, and we are satisfied that the worst enemies of the Papacy could not have devised a better means of alienating from it the affections of the Irish, than the transportation of large bodies of Irishmen to the States of the Church. The contrast between the British police and the Papal *gendarmerie*, between the procedure of the ecclesiastical courts and those of the common law, between the Papal *Gazette* and the Dublin *Nation*, and, above all, between Archbishop CULLEN'S account of the Roman people, and their account of themselves, will strike the dullest apprehension pretty forcibly. We advise the Church to let none of the volunteers return home in a hurry.

The Prince and the President.

It is probable that, before the end of the current week, the Prince of Wales will be on his way to visit the great transatlantic inheritance of the crown which he is destined, should his life be spared, one day to wear.

Our Canadian neighbors, who have much to rejoice over and but little to lament in their connection with the British Empire, are naturally very much excited at the prospect of this semi-royal progress through their broad and prosperous land. They are preparing for the Prince a perfect *douche* bath of delegations, processions, receptions and ceremonials. Every Mayor, from the Atlantic to Lake Huron, is brushing up his rhetoric; every monument, which rural patriotism can possibly devise, is to be hurried up in time to receive the Prince's blessing on its sparkling pow, or failing that, is to be retarded, that his royal hands may smooth with silver trowel the bed of its precious corner-stone. If the Prince is not now a Free and Accepted Mason, he will be qualified to join the order before he leaves the American shores.

All this is well enough in its way; and it is further to be hoped that the Prince may extend his travels to our own dominions. We shall all be glad to have the future ruler of England see for himself how far the American people are alike from dependence upon English opinion or animosity to the English race. The results of a rational tour in the United States can hardly fail to benefit both the tourist and his hosts. But in order that such a tour may be made, it is extremely desirable that the Prince of Wales should visit us in no official form,—but that he should go through the United States as he has gone through Europe, at liberty to see the world about him in its ordinary dress. It would be a thing very much to be regretted for the sake of the country, if the Prince should become the victim of Booles and Bagleys, be made the cynosure of gaping crowds, and be served up like the hapless Japanese on the play-bills of theatres as an "attraction" the more. We are glad, therefore, to understand that the President has no intention of inviting the son of VICTORIA to parade himself through the Republic. The programme of the Prince's expedition to the United States, as we are now informed, embraces only one State visit, which will be made to the President at Washington—the Prince going round to the American capital by sea; after which he will set off with a small suite for a trip through the States in the capacity of a private gentleman. Should this programme be carried out, a great many municipal speculators and a vast horde of open-mouthed lion-hunters will be signally disappointed; but the heir of England will have an opportunity, at least, of learning something of the real character of the nation which must be England's greatest rival in the future, and ought to be also her firmest friend.

An Archbishop at Confession.

We are delighted with the prompt and manly frankness of Archbishop HUGHES in confessing his faults and tendering an apology for acts of injustice. In a note published a few days since he accused the City Inspector of having suppressed a portion of the correspondence which had taken place between them, concerning a State law which the Archbishop declared his purpose to disregard. He has found out his mistake and makes public amends. "It might be a humiliation *to some*," the Archbishop says, "but to me it is only an act of justice" to confess that Mr. DELAVAN has been "entirely right and I have been entirely wrong." He offers a candid apology, and the expression of his regret for the injustice he has done him.

This is all very well. We are glad to find the Archbishop in so repentant and candid a mood. We beg to take advantage of it, for the purpose of reminding His Grace of another incident of the sort, which affords a proper occasion for the exercise of these Christian virtues. He may remember that nearly two years since he published a very long and very vituperative letter concerning the Editor of the TIMES, who was then in Europe,—accusing him in the most direct and unqualified terms of sundry crimes and misdemeanors,—and pledging himself, upon his return, to submit the proof of the charges which he saw fit to make during his absence. He may remember also that upon the Editor's return he promptly replied to his accusations, giving each and every one of them a flat denial, and demanding the proofs which the Archbishop had promised. He submitted to the Archbishop the evident consideration that, after the menace he had made, he could not remain silent without serious loss of personal character, and he not only invited but defied the complete unfolding of the portentous budget which the Archbishop had promised.

Archbishop HUGHES may have forgotten the trifling circumstance, that he has never condescended to take any notice whatever of this reply to his epistle. He has made no attempt to fulfill the threats which he made without provocation, or to sustain the allegations upon the truth of which he staked his veracity and personal character. The issue which was of his own making was accepted,—yet he shrunk from meeting it. He will pardon us, we trust, for inviting his attention to the matter even at this late day. During the two years that have since elapsed, he must have been able to decide whether his charges were well-founded, or whether, like those against Mr. DELAVAN, they were wholly a mistake. The Archbishop flatters himself that Mr. D. "would not think he could do him injustice intentionally." We presume he would not confine this presumption to the specific case of Mr. DELAVAN,—but would claim a similar charitable judgment, in regard to every person of whom he deems it worth his while to take any notice whatever. We venture to hope, therefore, that we may be doing him a personal service in thus inviting his attention to a matter which he once considered of some importance.

Affairs in Mexico.

We publish this morning details of the Mexican news relative to the capture of MIRAMON and the movements of VIDAURRI, in Coahuila—a brief telegraphic report of which reached us from New-Orleans a few days since. These details need confirmation, yet, in the main, we are inclined to believe they will prove correct. The Liberal army in the interior has of late gained many advantages which have added to their determination and *prestige*, while their opponents have met with a variety of reverses and become greatly demoralized. The capture of MIRAMON and the total rout of his forces at Salamanca by the Liberals, under Gen. ZARAGOZA, are not improbabilities. We anxiously await advices confirming these important events.

The movements of VIDAURRI, in Coajuila, are calculated to attract attention and mislead the public as to their purport and importance. VIDAURRI is a chieftain whose principal desire is to reign supreme throughout a certain district in Northern Mexico. If the General Government of Mexico will not tolerate his assumption of supreme power, then he desires to separate from the Mexican Confederacy and erect a distinct Republic, which has been named the "*Sierra Madre Republic*." To this end all his measures tend, and he will pronounce for any *plan*, or any man, that gives any hope of success in his cherished project. Less than a year ago, he favored the idea of calling American volunteers into the country to aid him in his efforts to create a new Republic. The people opposed this *en masse*, and VIDAURRI was obliged to flee to Texas. By means of his great wealth he managed to work himself back into the Governorship of the State of Coahuila and Nuevo-Leon, where he has since been at loggerheads with the Legislature and the people; and his acts at the present time can only be regarded as the reckless efforts of an ambitious and unprincipled man.

The details of a movement in Northern Mexico, under the auspices of VIDAURRI, favoring the recall of COMONFORT, are simply ridiculous. The Ex-President is quietly domiciled in Fifth-avenue, in this City, superintending the education of his daughters, and we do not believe he is favoring any movement in any part of Mexico relative to his return to that country. Gen. COMONFORT has too much good sense not to perceive that his return to Mexico would meet with no effectual response from either the Liberal or the Church party; and he has too much patriotism to add in the least to the many complications already existing in the affairs of his unhappy country.

It must be borne in mind that various interests are at work in Northern Mexico to create dissensions and disturbances, particularly at this time, when the Constitutional Government is so crippled and harassed. In the first place, there is the personal ambition of such men as VIDAURRI. Then we have the contraband trade which extends from Matamoras and Brownsville across the entire frontier to Guaymas, in Sonora. This interest opposes any Government in Mexico that favors the entry of goods at a low rate of duty, and throws open the trade between the two countries, by which the contraband monopoly is destroyed. English smugglers also abound all along the Pacific coast. The interest, however, which proves the most effectual and dangerous is the filibuster interest. This interest is actively at work promoting anarchy in Mexico. The filibusters having aroused VIDAURRI, they prowl about Matamoras, Brownsville, and along the entire Northern frontier of Mexico. Nearly all the correspondence from that region which appears in the American journals comes through filibuster channels, colored and distorted to suit their own purposes, and is worthy, therefore, of little reliance.

The Juarez Government must be surely and steadily gaining strength. The failure of JECKER and the capture of MIRAMON, (should this latter prove true,) must prove severe blows to the Church party and Government. Some augur ill from the resignation of Señor LERDO DE TEJADA, Minister of Finance in the Cabinet of JUAREZ. Señor LERDO and President JUAREZ never could agree on certain points. The former is opposed to an American policy in Mexico which shall open the country to American trade, while he is guilty of the inconsistency of advocating the admission of American volunteers to fight the enemy, under the Mexican flag. JUAREZ favors a policy in Mexico which opens the country to trade and commerce with all nations, but particularly with the United States, while he opposes the plan of admitting American volunteers into the country to fight Mexican battles. The policy of JUAREZ is sustained,—hence LERDO resigns, and the Liberal party and Government is stronger than ever, for JUAREZ is certainly on the popular side. The principles of the revolution in Mexico are now so well defined, and the policy of the Juarez Cabinet is so thoroughly identified with it, that even the resignation or opposition of so distinguished and popular a Minister of Finance as LERDO DE TEJADA, or any such local disaffection as that reported in Coahuila, cannot in the least affect the main issue.

Minor Topics.

—The Democratic Party avows its determination of preserving the Union. Can they do it in their great jar?

—An exchange says that "the Democratic Party *lies* at the point of death." This is only another instance of the strength of the ruling passion.

—Dr. WALLACE is lecturing to the people of Wisconsin on the density of air. His labor is useless. Every one in that State knows by experience how hard it is to raise the wind.

—A young man at the West, for a trifling wager, coiled himself between the ties of a railroad track, and allowed the train to pass over him. He escaped with a trifling burn from a coal which dropped from the locomotive. The tender passed over him tenderly, and even the cow-catcher would not condescend to catch a calf.

—Mr. BRECKINRIDGE is said to be the youngest candidate ever nominated for the Presidency. He is but 38 years of age—only three years beyond the age at which a man becomes eligible to that office. His youth, however, can scarcely be urged as an objection. Even had he not reached the age required by the Constitution, he would have ample time to remedy that defect before his election.

— Many of the Democratic papers are making pictorial poultry-yards of their columns, and turning their editorial pages into perches for enormous roosters. The fowl is probably symbolical of something, but of what it is difficult to determine. It looks very much as though the Democrats intended to make game of their candidate. In the present condition of things they surely do not mean to intimate that they regard his election as cock-sure. If the bird is placed there to unfold a tale of the ruffled condition of the Democracy, it has a great significancy—his two wings are a capital illustration in point. But the fowl is in imminent danger—what if his neck should be wrung by a Bell? The Eagle has so long been petted and worshiped by Democratic editors that we cannot patiently witness his dethronement by a barn-yard fowl.

—In speaking of municipal matters a few days since we referred to purchases of brick and cement made of one of the Aldermen, by the Commissioners of the Croton Aqueduct Department, in connection with the influence which the Aldermen are known to exercise over the members of the Board. We have since learned that the Commissioners have nothing whatever to do with the purchases in question, which have been made by the contractors on the new Reservoir—and that the Board have made no purchases of any kind from the Alderman named. We make this correction with pleasure, as due to the Board and to the facts of the case.

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

The Four Candidates—An Estimate of their Relative Strength, from a Western Point of View—Two Probable Result.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

THE BLUFFS, June 1860.

The Conventions have all completed their work, and it only remains to record the votes in order to complete a drama in which Farce, Comedy and Tragedy are about equally mixed. The Conventions have ended just about where old and experienced politicians foresaw they would. BATES and SEWARD were laid on the shelf at Chicago, and DOUGLAS was not nominated by the Democratic Party, but has allowed himself to become a wedge separating that once powerful party into two hostile, bitter, irreconcilable and destructive elements. The Southern Democracy were determined to destroy him, and the Northern Democracy were determined to nominate him. They have both succeeded, and the Democratic Party is utterly and irremediably destroyed. I say this advisedly; for to such a party, without a single principle to rest upon, there can be no revival in this generation. The name may be given to another party, in other times. In the meanwhile, let us look at the aspect of the field, and let us do it as calmly and fairly as if we had no choice in the matter.

In the first place, you may expect any amount of flags, drums and trumpets displayed by the Douglas men, for that is all they can do; as to the reality, it will be everywhere, like the ratification at Cincinnati—a few voters and some boys—making an insignificant parade. In truth, the first thing we remember is that the Douglas part of the Democracy is now in the situation of the Fillmore men in 1856. FILLMORE polled 800,000 votes, but got the electoral vote of but *one* State. DOUGLAS *may* get Missouri or some other stray State; but it would puzzle anybody to give a reason for a *probability* of more than one or two States in his favor. Any one who is at all familiar with politics knows that the *whole* South will either go to BRECKINRIDGE or BELL. No State in the Northwest can go to DOUGLAS but Indiana. And what prospect is there there? Every Fillmore paper there is out for LINCOLN. DOUGLAS will meet a united opposition, and that of thousands of Administration Democrats. The probality in Indiana will be against him by thousands. In Illinois the chances for him are hardly worth counting. In the other Northwestern States the majorities against him will be very heavy. On the supposition that all the nominees will run as they are now placed, and making due allowance for any possible doubts, which the state of past votes will admit of, I make the following careful analysis of the coming vote. In the first place, as an important element of calculation, I give you the *relative* votes of the American and Democratic Parties in the South in 1856 as follows, viz.:

	Democratic.	American.	Majority.
Delaware	8 004	6,175	1,829
Maryland	39,115	47,460	8,345
Virginia	89 826	60,278	29,548
North Carolina	48,246	36,886	11,360
Georgia	56,578	42,228	14,350
Alabama	46,730	28 562	8,187
Mississippi	94,195	35,446	11,251
Louisiana	20,709	22,164	2,345
Florida	6,358	4,833	1,525
Kentucky	74 642	67,416	7,226
Tennessee	73 638	66,178	7,460
Missouri	58,164	48,524	9,640
Arkansas	21,010	10,787	11,123
Texas	28,757	15,244	13,513

It will be observed that the *proportion* of the majority to the whole vote polled is as follows: Arkansas, 35 per cent.; Texas, 30 per cent.; Virginia, 20; Mississippi, 18; Georgia, 14; North Carolina, 13; Florida, 13; Delaware, 13; Alabama, 12; Missouri, 9; Tennessee, 5; Kentucky, 5; Louisiana, 5. Now, every intelligent person sees by this exhibit that Arkansas, Texas, Virginia, Mississippi, Georgia, North Carolina, Florida and Alabama must go to the Southern candidate, unless there is a very great division of the Democratic vote there; and in that event, they must go to BELL.

So it is evident that Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Louisiana will go to BELL, with the least division of the Democracy. These are the States where DOUGLAS might expect some strength; but where, if a Douglas ticket is run, they go inevitably to the Opposition. DOUGLAS in the South is where VAN BUREN was in the North. It is a practical sham to run Douglas tickets in the South. *The electoral votes of the entire South* must go, therefore, to one or other of the Southern candidates. Let us now look to the North. What States are there which can in fairness be called doubtful? Put down, if you please, all the Buchanan States of 1856, except California, which will go to the South. Let us begin with Illinois. LINCOLN beat DOUGLAS 4,000 votes, (with 5,000 Administration votes to spare,) and the aid of some Republicans for DOUGLAS. The Americans go for LINCOLN,—the Republicans go; and the Administration Democrats will probably run a Breckinridge ticket. There is no probability whatever that Illinois will go for DOUGLAS. The same state of things is found in Indiana. How is it in Pennsylvania and New-Jersey? Is it not evident that the Democratic Party there is divided? How then can LINCOLN fail? In New-York, you see the Hards under DICKINSON for BRECKINRIDGE; and the Douglas ticket will lose quite as many votes which go for BRECKINRIDGE as the Americans poll for BELL—so that New-York will give a heavy majority for LINCOLN. In Pennsylvania, the same thing will take place. In one word, it is not easy to see how DOUGLAS can get a single State. The chapter of accidents *may* give him two or three.

To determine how the South will go, it is only necessary to look at two or three obvious facts. In the State of Kentucky, the Louisville *Democrat*, and perhaps one or two more papers only, support DOUGLAS. Now suppose the Douglas faction is able to poll 10,000 votes, and probably they will more, what is the consequence? The State goes for BELL. Suppose the Douglas men are able to poll 20,000 votes in Virginia; then Virginia goes for BELL. In Louisiana the Douglas faction is simply the Soulé faction, and it is small. But if they do anything at all, they will give the State to BELL. The same effect will follow a Douglas movement in the greater part of the Southern States. Assuming, then, as a fact, that Douglas tickets will be run in the South, the probability is that BELL will be the next to LINCOLN in the electoral votes. If Douglas tickets are not run in the South, BRECKINRIDGE will be the second highest.

The conclusion of the whole matter is, as you have expressed it in the TIMES, that with due diligence, LINCOLN must be elected, with a Republican House of Representatives. It will be the best thing for the country; for then the threats made by the Southern extremists, of resistance to a Republican Administration, will be found nothing but empty air. The South is divided, and the Conservatives are the strongest.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

Acknowledgments.

We have received the following sums for the relief of the family whose case was presented in the TIMES some weeks since:

Previously acknowledged	$30 50
From Williamstown, Berkshire Co.	5 00
From H. C. F.	1 00
From Z.	1 00
From C. G. H.	1 00
Total	$38 50

We believe that the object of the appeal has been answered by the very liberal response which has been made to it by the public, and that no further contributions for this object will be require.

PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS.

Gen. Lane and the National Democratic Volunteers.

A DINNER, A SPEECH AND A SERENADE.

On Saturday afternoon, as soon as it became known to the newly-organized National Democratic Volunteers that Gen. JOSEPH LANE, the candidate of the Seceders for the Vice-Presidency, on the ticket with Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, had arrived in the City and was stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel, that association waited upon and welcomed him in the name of the National Democrats of the City and County of New-York. When he had returned thanks for the visit, and expressed confidence in the success of the Breckinridge ticket in November next, he was informed that a committee had been appointed to entertain him with a dinner, and that during the evening the association would be pleased to see him at their rooms, No. 751 Broadway. The General placed himself entirely in the hands of his friends, and the Volunteers retired. Later in the day the Committee on the entertainment at the hotel appeared, and the General joined them at the table. The entertainment, although not, strictly speaking, private, was not of the speech-making sort, and, therefore, nothing more need be said of it than that it was one that seemed to afford equal pleasure to the General and his entertainers.

At an early hour in the evening he was escorted by the Volunteers to their rooms, where a number of people had gathered, who received him with cheers, were introduced, welcomed him to the City, and assured him of their support in the present contest. There was no formal organization at the rooms. The time was spent in conversation, and in listening to a brass band that played "Hail Columbia" and other stirring airs, without apparent intermission. Before the General had finished shaking hands with his numerous friends, it was noticed publicly that he invariably presented his left. He explained that in consequence of a wound in his right arm, received in Mexico during the war, shaking hands with his right gave him pain. The explanation caused three hearty cheers for "JOSEPH LANE, the Marion of the Mexican War."

Soon after 9 o'clock the General retired from the rooms of the Volunteers, without a formal leave-taking and returned to the Hotel. At 10 P. M. the Volunteers formed in front of their rooms, and, accompanied by the band, proceeded to the hotel, for the purpose of giving Gen. LANE a serenade. The appearance of the Volunteers in the street [illegible]rches, and the sound of the music, soon attra[illegible]uite a large gathering of people, but few of whom knew what was the occasion of the demonstration, for the presence of the General in the City was not widely known. After music by the band, there were calls for Gen. LANE, and the General soon appeared upon the balcony, accompanied by a number of his friends, and was introduced to the assemblage below, by the President of the Volunteers. When the cheers which greeted his appearance had ceased, the General spoke as follows:

GEN. LANE'S REMARKS.

FELLOW CITIZENS AND NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC VOLUNTEERS: For this manifestation of kindness, respect and confidence, you will allow me to return you my thanks. [Cries of "Louder."] I wish I had a stronger voice, gentlemen, for I would like to talk so that you could all hear me. But I shall not undertake, my friends, to make a speech, and I merely come forth to tender my thanks for this manifestation of good feeling. Long before the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore placed me in nomination as Vice-President of the United States, the National Democratic Volunteers did me the honor to elect me an honorary member of the association. This association, I find, is composed of the mechanics, and of the commercial and professional men of New-York, devoted to the interests and welfare of our common country. [Applause.] I said, my friends, before I came to New-York, that I would not enter this canvass for the purpose of making political speeches; that I will leave to others but I will say to you that in casting about in my mind all over the country, and looking to its condition, and having an ardent desire for the promotion of its welfare, I can say to you, in all candor, that I cannot see how we can do better for the country than by electing JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE as President of the United States. [Cheers.] Fellow citizens of New York and Democratic Volunteers, allow me once more to tender you my sincere thanks. Good night.

When the General had retired, Capt. MARRIOTT, who was under Gen. LANE in the Mexican War, came forward and spoke in the highest terms of his former superior officer, and soon afterwards the meeting separated.

Formal Acceptance of Mr. Breckinridge.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 8.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE has formally accepted the nomination for the Presidency. His letter will be published Tuesday.

The programme of the Breckinridge and Lane demonstration, to-morrow night, includes a serenade to and an address from President BUCHANAN.

Mr. PAYNE spoke two hours in Phœnix Hall, last night, defining his position in regard to the Presidency. He declared his preference for BRECKINRIDGE and LANE over the other candidates. The building was crowded, and the applause great.

Political Demonstrations in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Saturday, July 7.

One of the largest meetings ever held here, last night ratified the nomination of DOUGLAS and JOHNSON. Bonfires blazed, cannon thundered, and enthusiasm prevailed.

A Democratic State Convention held at Irvine, Till County, on the 5th inst., in which thirty-one counties in the State were represented, unanimously adopted resolutions indorsing BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, and repudiating DOUGLAS and JOHNSON.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday July 8.

CASSIUS M. CLAY addressed a great crowd in front of the Court house, on the Pacific Railroad bill and other political topics.

COVINGTON, Sunday, July 8.

The largest political meeting ever assembled here was held last night to ratify the nominations of DOUGLAS and JOHNSON. Speeches were made by Mr. W. BENTON, Col. HELEN, Col. JONES. Great enthusiasm was manifested.

Politics in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday July 8.

A well-attended and enthusiastic Bell and Everett meeting was held here last evening.

The Republicans have nominated a full State ticket, headed by JAMES B. GARDNER, of Cole Co., for Governor.

Republican Ratification Meeting in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Saturday, July 7.

The Republican ratification meeting last night was the largest and most enthusiastic political gathering in the campaign. The "Wide-Awakes," in uniform, bearing torches, made their first appearance in the procession. Hon. OWEN LOVEJOY, of Illinois, was the orator of the evening.

Another Letter from Mr. Lincoln.

HIS VIEWS OF THE POLITICAL DOCTRINES ADVOCATED BY JEFFERSON.

The Augusta, Me., *Journal* has exhumed another letter from Mr. LINCOLN, written in reply to an invitation to take part with the Republicans of Boston in the celebration of THOMAS JEFFERSON's birthday, April 13, 1859. The following is the document:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Thursday, April 6, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: Your kind note, inviting me to attend a festival in Boston, on the 13th inst., in honor of the birthday of THOMAS JEFFERSON, was duly received. My engagements are such that I cannot attend.

Bearing in mind that about seventy years ago two great political parties were first formed in this country, that THOMAS JEFFERSON was the head of one of them, and Boston the head-quarters of the other, it is both curious and interesting that those supposed to descend politically from the party opposed to JEFFERSON should now be celebrating his birthday in their own original seat of empire, while those claiming political descent from him have nearly ceased to breathe his name everywhere.

Remembering, too, that the Jefferson party was formed upon its supposed superior devotion to the personal rights of men, holding the rights of property to be secondary only, and greatly inferior; and then assuming that the so-called Democracy of to-day are the Jefferson, and their opponents the anti-Jefferson parties, it will be equally interesting to note how completely the two have changed ground as to the principle upon which they were originally supposed to be divided.

The Democracy of to-day hold the *liberty* of one man to be absolutely nothing, when in conflict with another man's right of *property*. Republicans, on the contrary, are for both the man and the dollar; but in case of conflict, the man before the dollar.

I remember once being much amused at seeing two partially-intoxicated men engaged in a fight with their greatcoats on, which fight, after a long and rather harmless contest, ended in each having fought himself out of his own coat and into that of the other. If the two leading parties of this day are really identical with the two in the days of JEFFERSON and ADAMS, they have performed the same feat as the two drunken men.

But, soberly, it is now no child's play to save the principles of JEFFERSON from total overthrow in this nation.

One would state with great confidence that he could convince any sane child that the simpler propositions of EUCLID are true; but nevertheless, he would fail with one who should deny the definitions and axioms. The principles of JEFFERSON are the definitions and axioms of free society. And yet they are denied and evaded, with no small show of success. One dashingly calls them "glittering generalities." Another bluntly styles them "self-evident lies." And others insidiously argue that they apply only to "superior races."

These expressions, differing in form, are identical in object and effect—the supplanting the principles of free Government, and restoring those of classification, caste and legitimacy. They would delight a convocation of crowned heads plotting against the people. They are the vanguard, the sappers and miners of returning despotism. We must repulse them, or they will subjugate us.

This is a world of compensations, and he who would be no slave must consent to have no slave. Those who deny Freedom to others deserve it not for themselves, and under a just God cannot long retain it.

All honor to JEFFERSON—to the man who, in the concrete pressure of a struggle for national independence by a single people, had the coolness, forecast and capacity to introduce into a merely revolutionary document an abstract truth, applicable to all men and all times, and so to embalm it there, that to-day and in all coming days it shall be a rebuke and a stumbling block to the harbingers of reappearing tyranny and oppression.

Your obedient servant,
A. LINCOLN.

Messrs. H. L. PIERCE, and others, &c.

Letter from Hon. Wm. B. Reed.

The following letter was received from Hon. W. B. REED and read at the Breckinridge and Lane meeting in Philadelphia:

PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge your note of invitation to address the Democratic meeting on Monday night. I regret my inability, proved on the last occasion when I made the experiment, to speak in the open air; but so it is, and I must content myself with this mode of expressing my earnest sympathy in the cause of the National Democracy, and its candidate, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE.

In the present divided and perplexed condition of the Democratic Party, no one who claims communion with it can be suspected of interested motives; for, the chances are many to one that, if this division continue, the Republican candidate will be elected, and the Democratic Party become, for four years, an opposition. But this is the fitter occasion, let the result be what it may, for a frank exposition of political opinions. Of mine, if you care to know them, there need be no doubt. I believe that the resolutions adopted by the Senate of the United States, commonly known as Senator DAVIS', on the territorial questions, contain the true doctrines of the Constitution and the Democratic Party. It was my good fortune to hear Mr. DOUGLAS' speech on these resolutions, and no one could question its ability, or that it embodied all that could be said in favor of a different political theory. It showed, too, that in the support of adverse principles, there were, at least, two consistent public men, one being the Speaker, and the other the Senator from Mississippi. It is fair to infer the integrity of motive was claimed and conceded. If this be so, surely we may be permitted to adopt the principles on the one side or the other, without personal disparagement, or unkind interpretation of public conduct. In this spirit do I, for one, avow my convictions, clear and decided, that the true doctrine of the Constitution is embodied in the Senate resolutions. I see, in them, the only principle that approaches a finality, and the only one that will prevent, in one form or another, agitation on the Slavery question, whenever a territorial organization is initiated or created. There is, it seems to me, too close a connection between the assumed power of a Territorial Legislature, with its Executive, appointed by the President, and the absolute prohibition of Slavery, in the new Territories, by Congress, to be at all comfortable. Congressional prohibition is more positive, perhaps more intelligible, but scarcely more objectionable.

But so thinking, I am not prepared to quarrel with those who think differently—especially when, as in Pennsylvania, the question has little practical interest, and I confess I am utterly at a loss to know why the Democratic Party should have its integrity shattered to pieces, and its candidates nominated, simply on account of this difference. Mr. FOSTER is our candidate for Governor; an able, an honest and a patriotic man, chosen as a candidate at a time when the differences of opinion I have referred to were as well defined as they are now. No one asked then—no one need ask now—whether he thought a Territorial Legislature had this power, or had it not. If Mr. FOSTER thinks that it has, is that any reason for me to vote against him, and aid the common enemy? If Mr. FOSTER thinks as you and I do—that it has no such power, is there any friend of the other theory, willing to take the responsibility of defeating him on that ground. So of the Electoral Ticket, regularly constituted, duly named. I see at the head of it a well known friend of Mr. DOUGLAS; I see others who prefer Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. I see on it men who have no faith in the power of a Territorial Legislature, and I see those whose faith is abundant; but the sentiment of honorable fidelity in the Democratic Party is not what I supposed it to be when I joined it in 1856, if nominations thus made, and individuals thus elevated and trusted, are to be lightly and inconsiderately set aside for such reasons. I believe that the electoral vote will, if we are successful, be cast as a unit against the candidate of the Republican Party, and for the Democratic candidate who is most available, and no one has a right to ask more. Such confidence involves a nearer approach to the original theory of the Constitution than I ever expected to see.

Let Pennsylvania, in this, as she has done on a thousand occasions before, show that her Democratic organization is within her absolute control; that in view of our own local interests, we choose to conduct the campaign in our own way; that we desire to elect Mr. FOSTER, and that we beg to be excused, when asked to disorganize our electoral ticket, simply because there is an abstract and vehement difference of opinion on a theory of vast, but not yet, in its application to us, of paramount importance.

Above all, let no such test be applied by the friends of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. Theirs is the generous confidence of integrity. Theirs is the conviction that their candidate has a hold on the affections of Pennsylvania, such as no man of his age ever had. This confidence and conviction prompt to magnanimity, and repress all harshness and asperity. When Mr. BRECKINRIDGE accepted the Baltimore nomination, he said that, "he, and his friends, entered on the canvass without acrimony, without passion, without animosity, to any man or set of men!" Let us show that the same spirit animates us.

But if our friends—for such we have a right yet to call them—who, within the Democratic Party, differ from us, repel conciliation, insist upon the sharp and offensive definition of opinions, demand pledges, break up committees of administration and electoral tickets regularly named; if the councils of light-headed and hot-headed men prevail; if the current of feeling is guided as well as shown by the poisonous froth which agitation is apt to generate, the responsibility is on them, not on us, and when, at no distant time, the clouds now thickening around us shall have been dispersed, the wreck in sight will not be that of the Democratic party.

I sincerely trust that such disorganization will not occur, and that nothing in the resolutions to be adopted at your meeting, or in what there may be said, will in any way provoke it. My speech, had I strength to make it, would be earnestly in favor of conciliation. In my poor opinion, there are three candidates for the Presidency preferable to the one whom every Abolitionist or Anti-Slavery agitator in the land supports, and it may be our fortune and our duty in Pennsylvania, if harmonious counsels prevail, to express and make that preference felt.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Truly yours, WILLIAM B. REED.

Messrs. VANDYKE and LUM, Committee.

Political Miscellany.

The Hartford *Times* says that the story that Gov. TOUCEY is in favor of the election of Mr. DOUGLAS, is wholly untrue.

Col. W. W. SEATON, of the *National Intelligencer*, spoke briefly at a Bell and Everett meeting in Washington a few evenings since.

A daily and weekly journal called the *True Democrat*, is to be started at Augusta, Ga., about the middle of July. It will advocate the election of Messrs. BRECKINRIDGE and LANE.

Hon. W. L. YANCEY is laboring with the South Carolina Democracy. He spoke in Anderson on the 30th ult., extolling the wisdom and moderation of the delegation from South Carolina to Charleston.

Hon. STEPHEN H. PHILLIPS, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, has written a letter declining a nomination for that office, as he is about to be absent from home for some time.

Mr. B. B. DOUGLAS, one of the Virginia electors, finds himself unable to canvass his District until he is informed authoritatively who are the nominees of the National Democracy. If left to himself he shall support Mr. BRECKINRIDGE.

The friends of Messrs. BELL and EVERETT in New-Jersey have issued a call for a State Convention to nominate an electoral ticket, to be held at Trenton on the 25th. This action is significant, inasmuch as the Democratic Convention is to meet at the same time and place.

Hon. H. W. MILLER has declined to act as elector for the Raleigh, N. C., District, because since he was chosen two candidates have been nominated for the Presidency by the Democracy. He thinks that his constituents should have an opportunity of expressing their preferences explicitly.

An effigy representing Mr. DOUGLAS was found hanging in Wilson, N. C., on the 26th ult. It had a placard on it, on which was the inscription, "STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, the traitor to the South, the Union and the Democratic Party." From one of its pockets was sticking a package labeled "Squatter Sovereignty," and from another, one marked "Disunion."

Mr. H. L. HOPKINS, one of the Democratic electors for Virginia, has announced his intention of voting for the ticket headed by Mr. DOUGLAS. He says: "I cannot regard the 'Secession Convention' that nominated Messrs. BRECKINRIDGE and LANE as a regular Democratic Convention, any more than I would regard a fragment of the two Houses of our Legislature seceding from the regular bodies, and organizing themselves elsewhere to pass laws a regular Legislature."

Mr. G. P. PELTON, the Postmaster of Poughkeepsie, declines the honor of being considered a supporter of Mr. DOUGLAS. He signed his name to a call for a meeting to organize a Democratic Club and to make arrangements for a meeting to ratify the nomination of Mr. DOUGLAS, but he has since discovered that gentleman was not the regular nominee of the party, and now claims that he attended the meeting in question to make the attempt to give the organization a Fitzpatrick turn. Startling light has, doubtless, illumined Mr. PELTON's path lately.

Hon. H. V. JOHNSON's reception by the Georgians has not been very enthusiastic. On the 30th he spoke at Macon. It is stated that whenever he made allusion to Mr. BRECKINRIDGE in the course of his address, the crowd cheered so vociferously for several minutes that Gov. JOHNSON became entirely disconcerted and was obliged to abandon the attempt to deliver an elaborately-prepared speech. The Southern *Confederacy*, with its characteristic mildness of statement, says that "the parties who were engaged in offering insults to Gov. JOHNSON, at Macon, are a set of nefarious scoundrels, cowardly traitors and the basest poltroons. If they are not they will prove themselves to the contrary." Gov. JOHNSON is said to have left the platform on this occasion with the remark that minorities had no terrors for him.

SOLOMON COHEN, I. T. IRVIN, NELSON TIFFT, a Committee appointed by the late delegation from Georgia to Charleston and Baltimore, have issued an address to their constituents. The document rehearses the events which preceded these Conventions, and states that although the delegation which they represent was admitted to the Baltimore Convention, "they could not consent to enter a body which had manifested feelings so partisan in their character as to shut out all hope of their being able, usefully or honorably, to execute the sacred duty committed to their charge." They repudiate the idea that they are obnoxious to the charge that their action will destroy the nationality of the Democratic Party. "The demand of common justice," they say, "can never produce injury to any cause, but the refusal of a majority to listen to the voice of justice and of truth must ever be the fruitful source of countless ills." All they asked was that their property should be protected by the Government which demanded their allegiance, and this principle, so far as the Territories was concerned, was "denied and refused upon the untenable and fanatical ground that property is not recognized in slaves." Keeping in view all these facts, the delegation recommends to the Democracy of Georgia the support of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE.

Interesting from Syria.

A FIERCE CIVIL WAR RAGING—VILLAGES BURNED AND WOMEN AND CHILDREN BUTCHERED—SAFETY OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARIES.

The Beirut, Syria, correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, writing on the 6th ult., says:

Druses and Christians, numbering hundreds of thousands, are now engaged in wholesale murder, arson and pillage, in which fiendish work they are aided by Turks, Moslem Arabs, and the people known as the Metawalies. From my window last week I counted from twenty to thirty burning villages upon the mountain a few miles from Beirut, from whence the flash of musketry may easily be seen, and the volleys heard one after another in rapid succession, as they echo through the valleys. The dying and the dead are brought daily into the town in large numbers, and the widows and the orphans may be seen in great crowds, weeping and wailing about the streets.

The barbarity of this war is truly shocking. Men, women and children are overtaken while fleeing for refuge and without arms, and ruthlessly slaughtered while praying for quarter. The Christians have thus far suffered most terribly. Their villages have been burned, their crops destroyed, and great numbers have been brutally murdered, while the Druses, who are better warriors and far more courageous, are assisted by the Turks, Moslems and Metawalies, and up to this time have proved successful.

The writer traces the origin of these troubles to the bitter feuds between the Druses and Christians. Last Summer, at Bait Marri, a quarrel arose which threatened to precipitate a war, in which the Maronite Christians were victorious, having repulsed the Druses, killing forty or more, while their own loss was less than one-third that number. Although peace was then declared, the Druses have since assassinated every Christian who came in their way, with an evident determination to make the number of the Maronite loss equal to that of the Druses. This aroused the Christians, and so exasperated them, that they made an attack upon several Druse villages. At first they were successful, but, relying upon their numbers, they neglected to appoint leaders, or to form any plan for the campaign; consequently, the Druses rallied under their warrior chiefs and burned every Maronite and Greek Christian village within their reach. The provincial authorities pronounced the invading party—the Christians—to be rebels, and the Governor-General proceeded with all his available force to the mountains, and brought his cannon to bear upon the Christians, checking them at every turn, while the Druses, aided by the soldiery, carried on their work of pillage and murder in a manner shameful even to a North American Indian. Denounced as traitors and rebels, their homes having been burned, their crops destroyed, and, in some cases, their families butchered, the Christians are rallying for the forlorn hope, for they feel that the Druses, thus aided, will endeavor to exterminate them. This, however, will not be an easy matter, as the Maronite Greeks and Greek Catholics number about two hundred and fifty thousand, and if, as they hope and daily expect, the European Powers will come to their aid, they may not only be saved but greatly improve their condition, by being placed under the rule of a European Prince who may be placed over the Government of Syria.

The American missionaries in Mount Lebanon have been greatly exposed, but as yet have suffered only for the want of provisions. Upon the breaking out of the war, Mr. Consul JOHNSON sent guards for their protection, and in some cases provisions. Some of the families of the Mission have come down to Beirut under an escort furnished by the Consul, and others are daily expected. No personal danger to the Americans in Mount Lebanon is apprehended, as they are well known and well protected, but their work is stopped by the war, their houses become asylums for the wounded and the fearful; in fact, they are crowded out by the people who seek their protection; for, wherever the American flag is seen waving on the housetop, the people flock in great numbers for admission. The American Mission premises are crowded day and night by women and children crying for bread, which they receive with comfort and consolation from the American missionaries.

News has been received that Deirel Kemr, a Turkish town, and garrisoned by Turkish troops—unlike the other Christian towns, which are governed either by Christians or Druse feudal chiefs—is in a state of siege. This indicates that the Turks are determined to crush the Christian power in Mount Lebanon. In thus attacking a Turkish town, the Druses become rebels, but the Governor-General forgets his assumed consistency, and allowed the Druses to burn a large portion of the place before he interfered.

Information has also been received this evening that the Christians in the north of Lebanon are rallying, and have repulsed the Druses with great slaughter. This yet requires confirmation, as it is generally believed that the Christians have become disheartened by the union of the Turks with the Druses, and are giving up their arms.

It has been estimated at the British Consulate that about sixty villages have been burned. It is believed that the European Powers will now interfere in behalf of the Christians of Syria, and relieve them from the Turkish yoke.

The same correspondent, writing on the 7th, says:

Great apprehension has been entertained by the Christian population of Beirut, and all other Syrian cities, of a general Moslem Insurrection, and all are now wearied with constant watching—every European and native Christian having slept upon his arms for nearly two weeks. While in this state of mind, you may imagine the effect produced upon the public mind by the announcement a few days ago that the Moslems of Sidon had risen and were killing the Christians. The utmost excitement prevailed for a time, and every eye was cast seaward, with the hope that vessels might arrive for the protection of the town. One small British surveying steamer, carrying two cannon, was lying in the harbor, and the stars and stripes were floating from the American bark *Speedwell*. This gave us some comfort. Upon receiving this startling news from the American residents and the American Vice-Consul in Sidon, the United States Consul, Mr. JOHNSON, hastened to lay the matter before his colleagues, and requested a general remonstrance upon the part of the Consular corps. This was immediately done, and orders were sent off the same day, from Beirut, holding the Governor and the military commander of Sidon responsible for further outrages.

A Russian frigate arriving very opportunely the next morning, the British Consul was induced to send H. B. M. steamer *Firefly* to Sidon, for the protection of the Cristian population. The arrival of this vessel produced a temporary effect of stilling the tumult. Several hundred Christians had been killed outside the walls of the town, in the orange-gardens and the cemetery. Inside the town proper the number was much smaller, and the Turkish soldiery were seen to join in the massacre, bayoneting the Christians wherever they could be found unprotected. The Franks had not been molested, but were greatly alarmed, and exposed to every conceivable danger; and their joy was great when they saw the British vessel steaming into the port. The outcry of the Moslems ceased, every Moslem woman disappeared from the terraces, and quiet was restored.

The commander soon called for an interview with the authorities, and after threatening them with the vengeance of the British Lion if these atrocities did not immediately cease, drew up a contract making the Governor, the Military Chief and the Druse Sheikh personally responsible to Great Britain for any further outrages. This done, and after supplying the starving people with provisions brought from Beirut, the *Firefly* returned to Beirut, bringing as a passenger Mrs. EDDY, the wife of an American missionary stationed there, whose delicate state of health rendered her removal to Beirut desirable.

The Americans of Sidon experienced the greatest kindness from the British Captain, and requested their Consul to address him a letter of thanks.

The immediate cause of this Moslem irruption may be found in the war raging around that place, between the Druses and Christians. Wherever the Druses were successful in the mountains back of Sidon, the Christian villagers would hastily gather their women and children and flee to the sea-coast for safety, leaving their homes to be burned and robbed by the enemy. On the 1st of June, it appears that several hundred Christians, with their families and cattle, fled to Sidon for refuge, whither they were pursued by the Druses. Their approach to the city caused the Moslems to raise the cry: "The Christian dogs are coming to attack us! To arms! to arms! Moslems defend your homes!!" This cry, raised by a few designing ones, caused the Moslems to gather and close the gates of the town. Seeing this, the Christians threw down their arms near the city, and surrendered to the Druses, who commenced the work of butchery. Some of the Christians had gained admission, and upon making this discovery the Moslem women raised the alarm, and the poor unfortunates were soon slaughtered. The Moslems then went out and joined with the Druses in killing these defenceless people, among whom were many women and children. About twenty priests and several nuns were counted among the slain, and from that time all Christian fugitives flying to Sidon for safety were not only shut out from the town, but ruthlessly killed by the Moslems from within. The Christians now hide in the caves and among the tombs, but they are soon found and slain.

The Consuls-General of Beirut protested against the shutting out of these fugitives, and orders were sent at once to Sidon providing for the admission of all refugees who should desire to enter the city, unarmed. Information is daily received, however, of fresh cases of the most horrible butchery of native Christians, and it would seem as if the Druses and Moslems were leagued to exterminate them, root and branch. This morning we learn of a large number of peasantry having been induced to return to their villages, where they were all killed in cold blood—and of the murder of five Ecclesiastics of the Latin Church, who were shot down near the walls of Sidon.

The success of the Druses has undoubtedly stirred up all the Moslem hostility to Christians, and a general insurrection seems to be trembling in the balance. The presence of a Russian frigate of thirty guns gives a feeling of security to the Frank population of Beirut, and the expected arrival of a French fleet is generally hailed with delight.

The Consuls-General have been holding daily consultations to devise ways and means for the protection of the Christians, and each one has written to his national fleet for vessels of war, as the only means of restraining the Moslems in their present excited state.

It is believed that this state of things will hasten the end of the "sick man;"—indeed the French Consul-General declares that this is the end of the Ottoman Empire! If this be so, the Moslems will undoubtedly try to die "game," and the Christian population is beginning to quake with fear as the time approaches, dreading a general insurrection.

The absence of an American vessel of war is deeply regretted at this time. The United States steamer *Iroquois* is somewhere in the Mediterranean sea, but it is supposed she is detained at Sicily.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

Defeat and Capture of Miramon—Pronunciamento in Favor of Comonfort.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, July 3.

The United States Mail Steamship *Arizona*, which arrived at this port yesterday, brings, to one of our most prominent and best-informed Mexican residents, the important news that Gen. MIRAMON had been defeated at Salamanca and made prisoner by Gen. ZARAGOZA, of the Liberal army. The news is brought in a private letter from Monterey to Matamoras, and was received just before the steamer sailed. It would appear to be every way reliable. Gen. MIRAMON was at the head of the whole reactionary force recently collected in the vicinity of Queretaro, and Gen. ZARAGOZA, of the Constitutional army, since the defeat of Gen. URAGA at Guadalajara. Of the battle we have no particulars, but presume it was a general engagement. The defeat and capture of MIRAMON alone, however, would be a brilliant victory. The place of the battle was the same in which Gen. PAREDES was formerly routed. We learn also by the same source that GONZALES ORTEGA, at the head of the constitutional forces of ZACATECAS, had met and routed the reactionary General, RAMIREZ. This news was received at Monterey on the 22d, by express, from San Luis, and is believed to be reliable.

The *Picayune* comments on this intelligence as follows:

"In itself the news is very probable. After their disastrous repulse from Guadalajara, the Liberals retired to one of the strongest positions in the vicinity, where they were said to number some 10,000 men. Gen. URAGA having been wounded, the command devolved on Gen. ZARAGOZA, an experienced officer of more than ordinary prudence, who would be as likely as any other to lead the repulsed army to victory.

On the other hand, Gen. MIRAMON, at the head of about the same number of Reactionists, would not be likely to move with the greatest caution. Personally, he is said to be a reckless man, and, in view of his remarkably brilliant career, it would not be unnatural for him to indulge in overweening self confidence and contempt for his enemy. Many of his troops, moreover, had just come out of the successful engagement at Guadalajara, and would be quite likely to share the sentiments of their General, especially in the excitement of pursuit.

Under these circumstances, then, the two armies met at, or near, the city of Salamanca, in the State of Guanajuato. The Reactionists, if we are to believe the account before us, have been utterly routed, and the Liberals remained masters of an already historic field. *The "invincible" Gen. Miramon also fell into the hands of the enemy, and is now a prisoner.* This is a great victory, for it was only the tact and prestige of this remarkable man that has the last twelve months kept his party from crumbling to pieces. Their money is gone, they are divided among themselves, the sentiments of the people are against them, and it is only the almost unbroken career of victory he has run, that has thus far kept them together.

The news from Zacatecas also is very probable in itself, and comes to us on the same excellent authority. Gov. ORTEGA has the reputation of being a very prudent officer, and furthermore commanded what might be called the home army or national guards of his State. The first imprudent movement would therefore very probably be on the part of the invader, RAMIREZ, who would not be likely to be at the head of a very strong force, though he would naturally share the overweening confidence of his superior officer, MIRAMON. He was defeated, the account says, and his army, two thousand in number, driven from the State.

From the extreme northern States we learn that Gov. VIDAURRI, of New-Leon and Coahuila, had put himself at the head of a movement which had for its object the return of Gen. COMONFORT to the Presidency. And in this he was seconded by Gens. DEGOLLADO and TRACONIS, who, we are given to understand, has already issued proclamations or *pronunciamientos* to that effect. These proclamations have not yet reached us, but the news is not altogether improbable.

For a long time, now, there has been a highly-respectable party in Mexico who, tired of the rule of the Church oligarchy, and hopeless of any relief from the extreme radicals, have turned their attention to this, the most moderate, influential and really respected President the Republic has had since the revolution. And yet, Gen. COMONFORT is by no means a concessionist or a trimmer. He is out-spoken in favor of the liberal course and the Constitution of 1857-8, which was framed under his administration, but he is at the same time a respecter of vested rights, and opposed to proscription of any kind.

This, we understand, is the real basis of the new movement in Mexico, and to which, it is now said, Gen. VIDAURRI, of the State of New-Leon and Coahuila, has given his adhesion. The only danger is that he himself, who is by no means without ambition, or some other successful General, may have the means and tact to get himself preferred for the Presidency of a Republic which usually confers that honor upon the last most successful General.

Theodore Parker on American and British Institutions.

MONTREAL, Friday, June 29, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: Your note has been received, and I thank you for directing my attention to the commentary of the Boston *Atlas*, on the paragraph relating to THEODORE PARKER's view of constitutional monarchy. But I cannot see what use there would be in my taking any special notice of it. If the *Atlas* means to contradict Mr. PARKER's opinion, it has a right to its contradiction, which can be of little consequence to him. If it means to contradict my statement of fact, it acts without right, and its contradiction is of little consequence to me.

To you, however, who have been a close personal friend of Mr. PARKER, I may state that the paragraph in question is correct in every particular. Rather more than three years ago I think—it was in the month of March—I met Mr. PARKER in the railway car, as I was coming from Boston homeward. We passed the day together there and the night in the same chamber of the hotel. We had various conversations on society and politics, and he took me rather by surprise when he said that *on the whole he regarded a constitutional monarchy, limited like the British, and free to adapt itself to the progressive sentiment of the age and nation, as the best security for the general freedom of the people.* And I lately repeated the statement, simply and without comment, because I thought it would challenge attention and provoke reflection. I do not know that he has anywhere put on record any formal comparison between Republicanism, as in the American Union, and a limited monarchy, as in Great Britain, or that he had at any other time expressed an opinion one way or other on this subject; so that I do not know whether his conviction, when expressed to me, was a recent one or one of long standing. The dangers peculiar to purely democratic institutions came under our review—such as designing demagogism and the demoralizing intrigues of mere party politicians. I have no doubt, however, that he would have instantly recognized the necessity of adapting any system of government to the traditions of the people governed; and whatever might have been his views on the general question, I have no idea that he would have ever thought of substituting in his native State, for instance, the British form for the excellent one which Massachusetts now enjoys.

When we come to think of it, do we not find that the British and American systems are essentially alike? They are both based substantially on the popular will, declared through its representatives. The American President is elective, and so in fact is the British Premier. For though the Premier may sometimes be found in the peer's chamber, he cannot be what he is—the head of the Government—unless the people's representatives, by their distinct votes of support, elect him so to be. In Britain and America, alike, we find class influences which sensibly control the Government and operate against the popular interests. In one country, there is a hereditary aristocracy; in the other, a sectional oligarchy.

The truth is, that British subject and American citizen have in their respective systems of government all they require for practical purposes, as far as they are severally concerned. What we all need is an honest and honorable administration of governmental affairs. And to this end, we require honest and honorable public men—high-minded and competent statesmen. In Canada, you know we have an adaptation of the British system, very good in itself, but liable to great abuse. With us the peril seems to be, that the art of government may lose its proper character, and become mainly the art of retaining office and emolument. This is a disease incident to our popular forms of government; but where it becomes a chronic condition of the body politic, it may then become an open question whether the Napoleonic system is not as good as any other.

Yours very truly, J. CORDNER.

Rev. JOHN T. SARGENT, Boston.

PERSONAL.

Mr. John M. Price, a house-builder living in Richmond, is missing from home. When last seen he had between $150 and $300 in money on his person.

Gen. Shields is recruiting his health in San Antonio, Texas. At last accounts he was enlightening the people by lectures on the present condition of Spain.

Napoleon Wood, one of the most distinguished of the Lynn strikers, has commenced a suit for false imprisonment against the officer who arrested him for riotous demonstrations during the disturbances last Spring.

Mr. Thomas Scott, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has had his heart gladdened by the reception of an elegant silver service of eleven pieces, valued at $2,000. It bore the inscription: "The Employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Thomas A. Scott, Esq., April 1, 1860."

Mr. Albert Pike, Grand Inspector-General of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Masonry for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, recently instituted at Washington a Grand Consistory of Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, 32d degree of that rite, for the District of Columbia. For bestowing upon them such an exalted title, the Grand Consistory gave Mr. Pike a complimentary supper on the night of the 28th ult.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown; best in use. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all drug and patent medicine stores. Inimitable hair-cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st.

Whisky.—S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON. Sold by all druggists.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

The New Store of
BALL, BLACK & CO.
IS NOW OPEN
and the public are invited to an inspection of the largest assortment of new and beautiful goods offered for sale.
Broadway, corner Prince-st.
H. BALL. W. BLACK. E. MONROE.

Ashcroft's Low Water Detector.
FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS.
The only reliable invention in the world that is infallible for this purpose.
ASHCROFT & CO., No. 50 John-st., New-York.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

George B. Sloat & Co.'s
CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.
G. H. COLLINS, No. 480 Broadway.

Summer Clothing
FOR
BOYS, BOYS, BOYS, BOYS, BOYS, BOYS, BOYS, BOYS,
AT
THE NEW BRANCH STORE, THE NEW BRANCH STORE,
NO. 214 BROADWAY,
Under Barnum's Museum.
ROGERS & RAYMOND.

Tiffany & Co.,
No. 550 Broadway,
Having just completed several
SETS AND PIECES OF SILVER,
FOR SOUTHERN ORDERS,
Which to a remarkable degree combine richness of design and fineness of execution and are essentially
WORKS OF ART WORTHY OF STUDY,
take pleasure in informing their patrons and the public that, in accordance with frequent suggestions, the collection will be on exhibition at their establishment on and after MONDAY, the 7th inst.

Milward's Needles
FOR
WHEELER & WILSONS
SEWING MACHINES.
These needles are made by hand, and of the best double-refined English cast-steel, and warranted superior to all others.
J. FRED. MILWARD,
No 81 Warren-st., New-York.

If any one should ask us what, in our opinion, arrived at by an impartial test, was the best and most honest compound remedy for preserving and beautifying the hair, and restoring gray hair to its original color, and the locks to the bald-headed, we should, without hesitation say Prof. O. J. WOOD's Hair Restorative. See advertisement in another column.—*Louisville Journal.* Sold by all Druggists. Depot No. 444 Broadway.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-caps, and all surgical appliances by MARSH & CO. No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR.
Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Safety in Bathing.—Life-preserving bathing dress for men, women and children. Ladies' and children's life preserving waists. Men and youth's life preserving garments, at about the price of ordinary clothing, at the Life-preserving Coat and Vest Company, No. 256 Broadway, opposite the City Hall.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. *Catalogues* sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.
VIEWS OF RESIDENCES AND OUT-DOOR GROUPS TAKEN.

Dr. Rigg's Water-Proof Multipedal Truss is always clean; worn in bathing; protects the cord, and cures hernia without injury. Also, new instruments for varicocele and enlarged veins. Astor-House, Barclay-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Clirehugh's Illusive Wigs.—An entire novelty. Partings unsustainable. No turning up behind. A perfect fit warranted. Made only at No. 290 Broadway, next A. T. Stewart & Co.'s

Strangers and Citizens will find Prof. Fowler at his rooms, No. 308 Broadway, every day this week, to make Phrenological examinations. His Cabinet always open, and free to visitors.

MARRIED.

BOOTH—DEVLIN.—In this City, on Saturday, July 7, by Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., EDWIN BOOTH to MARY, daughter of Charles Devlin, all of Philadelphia.

COWAN—BURGER.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 3, by Rev. Joseph Sanderson, Mr. STAFFORD H. COWAN to Miss MARGARET A. BURGER.

PATTERSON—THAYER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 27, at Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, by Rev. J. D. Vermilyea, W. PATTERSON, of Orange, N. J., to MARY T. THAYER, of New-York.

DIED.

VAN ARSDALE.—In this City, on Saturday, July 7, JANE MCGARY, wife of David Van Arsdale, aged 65 years and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 263 Rivington-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

VAN WAGENEN.—In this City, on Sunday, July 8, MARY E., wife of George Van Wagenen, and only daughter of William T. and Mary Moger, aged 23 years, 2 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 115 West 16th-st., (formerly No. 95,) this day, (Monday,) July 9, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BUNTING.—In this City, on Saturday evening, July 7, JOHN A. BUNTING.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 11 Livingston-place.

KNAPP.—In this City, on Saturday, July 7, JEREMIAH L. KNAPP, in the 69th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his family, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 38 7th-av., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

TATEM.—In this City, on Saturday morning, July 7, JOHN R., Jr., son of John R. and Mary L. Tatem, aged 13 days.

BIRDSEYE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, July 6, of consumption, DAVID T. BIRDSEYE, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 380 State st., on Monday, July 9, at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

VAN ZANDT.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, July 7, MOSES GRINNELL VAN ZANDT, aged 9 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 2 Bourbon-place, Lee av., this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. His remains will be interred in the Cemetery of Mount Olivet.

RICH.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 8, HENRY DELAVAN, youngest child of William A. and Mary L. Rich, aged 1 year, 9 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 151 Oxford-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

IRWIN.—In Hoboken, on Sabbath evening, July 8, MARY AGNES, daughter of Robert and Rachel Irwin, aged 2 years and 1 month.

Notice of the funeral to-morrow.

RODGERS.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, July 7, Capt. WILLIAM T. RODGERS, aged 65 years.

His funeral will take place, this (Monday) afternoon, at the First Presbyterian Church, Washington-st., at 2 o'clock.

DAY.—At Whitestone, L. I., on Sunday, July 8, HENRY LORD DAY, son of Phebe L. and Henry Day, aged 7 years and 10 months.

The funeral services will take place, at the Reformed Dutch Church, at Flushing, L. I., on Tuesday, July 10, at 2 o'clock P. M.

PIKE.—In Middletown, Conn., on Wednesday, June 27, GEORGE CURTIS, youngest son of Robert G. and Ellen M. Pike, formerly of Brooklyn, aged 1 year, 8 months and 6 days.

LANE.—At Lake Mahopac, on Saturday morning, July 7, Mrs. ANN AUGUSTA, wife of George W. Lane, in the 38th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Adams',) corner 24th-st. and Madison-av.

BACHI.—In Boston, on Sunday, July 1, Mrs. ABBY F. BACHI, widow of the late Dr. Pietro Bachi.

LANE.—At Chappaqua, on 8th of Seventh Month, ELIZABETH, wife of Stephen H. Lane, aged 67 years.

The funeral will take place, at Friends' Meeting-house, Chappaqua, on 3d day, July 10, at 11 A. M.

BELL.—Drowned, on Saturday, May 26, while bathing in the Red River, near De Kalb Bowie County, Texas, CHARLES S. BELL, eldest son and only remaining child of Commodore Charles H. Bell, U. S. N., in the 24th year of his age. Mr. Bell, at the time of his death, was engaged as Civil Engineer on the Memphis El Paso Railroad, Texas.

At a meeting of the Graduate Class of 1852, of Columbia College, held July 7, 1860, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove by death our beloved classmate and friend ROBERT RAY, Jr., therefore,

Resolved, That, while bowing with resignation to the afflicting and melancholy dispensation, we deeply deplore the loss of one who had endeared himself to us by his vigorous, refined and elevated mind, his conciliatory manners and manly frankness, and by his amiable and attractive qualities, that were united to his more exalted excellencies.

Resolved, That in his death the profession of medicine has lost a member who gave promise of becoming one of its most accomplished and highly-gifted ornaments, and our class, bound together by so many ties, a most valuable and true-hearted friend.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathise with the parents of our esteemed and much-loved classmate and the other members of his family in their sad bereavement.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to them, and that they be published in the daily papers.

HENRY A. TAILER, Chairman.
HENRY W. CLARK, A. B. McDONALD, Jr., JOHN W. HARPER, Committee.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES,
Extra Class, No. 331, July 7, 1860.
67, 35, 72, 37, 6, 14, 58, 40, 57, 59, 20, 26, 65.
Class No. 332, July 7, 1860.
57, 77, 75, 20, 35, 16, 4, 65, 25, 38, 55, 8, 40, 11, 18.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., July 7, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SHAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

PERFECT FITTING
SHI
RTS
WARD, FROM LONDON,
NO. 387 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
UP STAIRS.
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Made to Measure at $18 per doz., or Six for $9.
MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN,
With fine linen bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in retail stores at $2 50 each.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE, AT $3 EACH.
P. S.—Those who think I cannot make a good shirt for $12 per dozen are mistaken. Here is the cost of one dozen $18 fine shirts:

30 yards of York Mills muslin, at 14½c. per yard	[illegible]
7 yards of fine linen, at 50 cents per yard	[illegible]
Making and cutting	[illegible]
Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton, 50 cents	[illegible]
Profit	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.
Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.

USE PARSONS' ROACH AND RAT EXTERMINATOR,
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Use Parsons' Roach and Rat Exterminator.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Use Parsons' Roach and Rat Exterminator.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Money returned if not successful, by BARNES & PARK, New-York. Sold by druggists generally.

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.
LAFAYETTE, Ky., June 21, 1860.
DR. BRIDGE—*Dear Sir:* I am a graduate of the regular medical colleges. Eighteen months ago I had seven cases of severe female disease *which I had entirely failed to cure.* One lady had constant hysterics; one had miscarried seven times, and was in a very low condition; one had every symptom of epileptic convulsions consequent upon deranged menstruation; others had leucorrhœa, falling, and all the severe symptoms of continued uterine derangement. Having my attention called to the GRAEFENBERG MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON, I used it, AND IT CURED EVERY CASE. THERE HAS NOT BEEN A SINGLE FAILURE IN ITS OPERATION.
C. J. NORTHINGTON.
THE GRAEFENBERG MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON
is offered as a certain cure in cases like the above.
Price $1 50 *per bottle.* FOR SIX DOLLARS FIVE BOTTLES SENT BY EXPRESS, AND CHARGES PREPAID TO THE END OF THE EXPRESS LINE FROM NEW-YORK. Address
JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D.,
Resident Physician, Graefenberg Institute,
No. 2 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.
Dr. Bridge will attend to professional calls and receive patients at his residence in the Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.

BALLOU'S
FYS
BALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented Nov. 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.
Sent by express to any part of the United States upon receipt, per mail, of the following measures, which will insure a perfect fit, for $12, $15, $18 and $24 per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half a dozen shirts. The measures are as follows:
Neck—The distance around it. *Yoke*—The measure from the points of each shoulder. *Sleeve*—The length from the centre of the back to the wrist, with the arm bent. *Breast*—Distance around the body, under the armpits. *Waist*—Distance around. Also, the length of the shirt.
By sending the above measures we can guarantee you a perfect fit of our new style of the
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRT.
Also, Importers and Dealers in
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 409 Broadway, New-York.
Wholesale orders solicited.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
PARIS FANS, PORTE-MONNAIES, CARD CASES, &c.,
For sale by
GEORGE C. ALLEN, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st. Watches and jewelry cleaned and repaired in the best manner by the finest London and Geneva workmen.

LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.
The old and only article to exterminate Bed-Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Garden Insects, &c., without Poison.
LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS,
Exterminate Rats, Mice and all Vermin. Buildings, Ships, &c., cleared by contract. BARNES & PARK, No. 13 Park-row, and No. 424 Broadway, and sold by all Druggists and Grocers. Beware of imitations.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms,
No. 508 Broadway.

READY ON WEDNESDAY.
APPLETON'S
COMPANION HAND-BOOK OF TRAVEL.
TO
THE ENTIRE
UNITED STATES AND BRITISH PROVINCES,
Including
California, Kansas, Minnesota, New-Mexico, Utah, Nebraska, Washington Territory, Oregon, the Isthmus of Panama.
With a Description of the Principal Cities and Towns, and Places of Interest.
Together with Hotels, Through Routes, and Routes of Travel.
With Colored Maps.
1 vol., square 12mo. Paper covers, 50 cents. Cloth, 75 cents.
Sent free by mail on receipt of price.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, N. Y.

A FINE BEARD GIVES A DIGNIFIED appearance to any face. If your beard or mustache won't grow naturally, my ONGUENT (established in 1858) will force it to in a few weeks and will not stain or injure the skin. Price $1. Sold by nearly all druggists.
R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York.

PLATED TEA SETS, 6 PIECES FOR $25.—Some new styles, very rich Tea Sets, six pieces for $25—usually sold for $50. A general assortment of fine Plated Ware at equally low prices, at the old stand (25 years in one place) of LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, Protestant, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing. Can be seen at No. 321½ 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and laundress, or waitress only, by a Protestant young woman, well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., a little West of Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION to do chamberwork and waiting; will assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to do general housework in a small private family; would like to go a short distance in the country; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 185 West 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; good City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 125 West 27th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as professed cook; understands game and all kinds of soups and French cooking, and all kinds of baking and pastry also, jelly and ice cream, and dessert of all kinds; the best of City reference given. Inquire at No 63 East 18th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT AND trustworthy woman, a situation as cook; is a good baker and pastry cook; has no objection to assist in the washing nor to go to the country; has the best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 18 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as plain cook; is a first rate washer and ironer; first-rate reference from her last place. Would go in the country. Inquire at No. 331 West 26th st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable and well-recommended Protestant young woman, in City or country, to do cooking, washing and ironing; would have no objection to do general housework; she is a good plain cook and baker; first-rate washer and ironer; will make herself generally useful. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-rate cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, who thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit, and does up linen in beautiful style; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen to-day and Tuesday at No. 62 4th av., near 9th-st., up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman wishes a situation as a good cook; would assist with washing and ironing. Has good City reference. Call at No. 118 7th-av.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation either in the City or country as cook, washer and ironer, or as laundress, by a young woman who is an excellent cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer. The very best City references will be given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a neat, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; does up linen in style; wages $8. Call at, or address, No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS DAY COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable woman, who is a first-class cook and laundress, employment by the day or week in either capacity, or would take washing to her own house; she thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches, and cannot be surpassed as a laundress; has long experience and good City reference. Apply, for one week, at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS DAY DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out by the day or week as dressmaker; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would go to the country. Call at No. 210 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—Situation wanted, by a smart capable girl, who understands all kinds of housework thoroughly; is neat, industrious and obliging; will try to please her employer, and can obtain the best of reference; no objection to the country. Apply at 58 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANTS.—WANTED, SITUATIONS in City and country, by a number of respectable Protestant and other girls, experienced and with good references, at the first-class female office No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st. On hand, an English nurse and Scotch chambermaid; also several good cooks and laundresses; 12 smart Protestant girls wanted to-day, at high wages; also, a coachman.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation to take the charge of a house for the Summer for a family going to travel; understands doing up pickles and all kinds of preserves, and is capable of putting the house in perfect order for their return. Has the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 89 West 27th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation to do the housework of a small private family; is a good, plain cook, first rate washer and ironer, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen at the house of her present employer for two days at No. 315 22d st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED English woman wishes a situation; an English seamstress and ladies' maid; an American nurse, laundresses, &c., are now also at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT, TRUSTWORTHY young woman wishes a situation as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; would assist in chamberwork; has 4 years' City reference from her last place; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call, for 2 days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—AN ENGLISH SEAMSTRESS, of the first class, wants a situation; does all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting; gives no trouble; will go by the week or month; country or City; will nurse an invalid lady. Call at No. 91 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid, or to mind children; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can be well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 139 8th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG English married woman, aged 21, a situation as wet nurse, in the City or country; in consequence of the death of her husband, she wishes some kind lady to adopt her baby, which is a pretty female child aged one month. Call at No. 226 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A HEALTHY young woman, a situation as wet nurse, is a respectable married woman. Call at No. 398 7th-av.

SERVANTS.—COMPETENT AND RELIABLE German, French, and others, with good references, for City or country, may be obtained at the Employment Society's Office, No. 51 12th-st., one door east of Broadway, formerly Bible House. German and French languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman in a private family, by a German Protestant, who speaks the English language fluently; understands his business perfectly in all its branches; has lived in the first-class families and has the best City reference from his last place, where he has lived for the last two years; no objections to the country or any watering place. Call or address F. S., No. 124 West 32d-st.

AS COACHMAN AND FARMER.—A YOUNG man wishes a situation in the country; has not been long in this country, but is smart and active at his work and is willing to make himself useful. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom by a Protestant single man of long experience in the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has excellent City references; has no objection to any part of the country; can be seen for two days by addressing J. F., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a young man as coachman or groom. Address O. C., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man, (German,) without children; understands the care of a green-house, plants and all kinds of vegetables; knows his business in all its branches and varieties; also understands the care of horses and carriages; is willing to make himself generally useful; can come well recommended; the wife to do general housework, if required. Address for three days T. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A VERY RESPECTABLE man offers his services as gardener; understands his business thoroughly in every branch; also, waiters, coachmen, Farmers, &c., &c., on hand at the Servants' Institute, No 149 Grand st.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation by a young man as groom and coachman; has no objection to the country; wishes to devote all his time to his employer; has three years best City reference from his last place; call on or address to WILLIAM, No. 88 West 28th-st., for two days.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man, an American, lately from the West, as porter in a dry goods or grocery store; brings good reference. Address J. R., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO procure a situation for his private waiter, an intelligent (Protestant) man, honest, and very trustworthy, and an excellent house servant and waiter; in addition, makes ice cream and other fancy ices in a superior manner. Address, left at the French confectionary and bakery, corner 6th-av. and 18th-st., for two days.

AS WAITER.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN wants a situation as waiter in a private family; no objection to City or country; the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 101 5th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., my present residence. J. W. C.

AS WAITER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, in town or country, by a sober, steady man; can produce good City reference from last place. Address J. L., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—A MIDDLE-aged man, native of this City, without incumbrance, is desirous of obtaining some respectable employment. Salary no object. Best City reference. Address W. H. W., Box No 200 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A YOUNG man competent to take charge of a set of books, and make pencil drawings when required. Apply to BREWSTER & BALDWIN, No. 786 Broadway.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A CAPABLE GIRL to do general housework; must be well recommended. Inquire at No. 11 Cottage-place, between Bleecker and Houston sts.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, IN A PRIVATE family, a young woman as waitress, and to assist in the ironing, to go a few miles from the City for two months. Also wanted, a woman as chambermaid; she must understand sewing, and bring good references; to stay in the City. Apply between 11 and 2 o'clock, at No 18 East 25th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

IRONERS WANTED.—TEN GOOD IRONERS wanted immediately. Apply at the Laundry, No. 61 Mercer-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Monday, July 9,) at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

Shares			Shares		
80	Chatham Bank	$25	10	Bank of Commerce	100
50	East River Bank	35	20	Artisans' Bank	100
40	Irving Bank	25	20	Artisans' Ins. Co.	100
15	Resolute Ins. Co.	100	38	Metropolitan Bank	100
20	Grocers' Ins.	50	50	Chi. & N. W. R.	100
30	Wash. Mar. Ins.	100	50	Wall-st. Ins. Co.	20
28	B'klyn Cent. R. R.	50	10	Knick'r Ins.	40
30	Jefferson Ins Co.	30	90	D.&M.R.Co (hyp.)	50
20	Gt. West. Mar. Ins.	100	34	Irving Insurance	25
10	Lamar Ins Co.	100	10	Mer. Mut. Ins. Co.	100
30	Firemen's Trust Ins	10	10	Indemnity Ins. Co.	100

$10,000 Teverton Coal and R. R. 1st mortgage Bonds.
$500 La Crosse and Mil. R. R. farm mortgage Bonds.
$2,500 Det. & Mil. R. 1st mtge. 7 ₩ ct. Bonds (hyp.)
$2,000 Det & Mil. R. 2d mtge. 8 ₩ ct. Bonds (hyp.)

Next regular sale on THURSDAY, July 12. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, July 11, 1860, At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, THE CHATHAM BANK PROPERTY, SITUATE ON THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF DUANE AND CHAMBERS STS., AS EXTENDED, (if not previously sold at private sale.)

The lot on the southeast corner of Chambers-st. (as extended according to law) and Duane-st., comprising a front of 41 feet 3 inches on Chambers-st. 19 feet 5 inches on Duane-st, 28 feet on the easterly side, and 50 feet 5 inches on the southerly side, together with the brown-stone building covering the original lot, 28 by about 80 feet, and known as the Chatham Bank. The building was built a few years since, in the very best and most substantial manner, of materials the best that could be procured in the market, and suitable for use again.

Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

The property will be sold free and clear of all taxes and assessments. The purchaser to remove the building previous to 1st September next.

For maps and particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, AT 9½ O'CLOCK A. M., at No 88 Montague, between Clinton and Henry sts., Brooklyn (late Prof. Alonzo Gray's Brooklyn Heights Seminary for young ladies) a large and general assortment of household furniture, one splendid rosewood piano, by H. Waters; one splendid rosewood piano, by Gale & Co.; one mahogany piano, by G. Hewes; rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture in hair-cloth; pier glass, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, 23 bedsteads of walnut and imitation rosewood, with spring bottoms, 18 best hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, bedding, 16 walnut and mahogany dressing bureaus, 10 walnut round tables, washstands, toilet crockery, refrigerators, &c., &c. Catalogues at the salesrooms.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, July 10, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful pair of bright bay carriage horses, 7 and 8 years old, well matched, well broke, and have been used as family horses; are warranted perfectly sound and spirited good travelers in single or double harness. Also, a city-made carriage, with harness, blankets, &c. This is a rare opportunity for parties desirous of purchasing to obtain a fine establishment, as the owner only parts with the entire concern in consequence of leaving the City.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

Salesroom No 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office.

SLOOP-YACHT DREAM AT AUCTION.—On TUESDAY, July 10, at 1 o'clock, at salesroom No. 64 Cedar st., BUTLER, SCHULTZ & MATHEWS will sell at auction, as above, the splendid sloop-yacht "Dream," with all her furniture, apparel, &c.; is 20 tons measurement; has cabin accommodations for 8 persons to sleep; was built last Spring, at a cost of $2 600; will be positively sold to the highest bidder. Can be seen at Atlantic Garden, Hoboken, near the ferry.

Further particulars can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE.—9TH AV. AND 16TH-ST PROPERTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on MONDAY, July 9, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable premises known as Nos. 74, 74½, 76 and 78 9th av., and Nos. 356, 358, 360 and 362 West 16th (commencing on the S. E. corner of 9th-av., and 16th-st.) comprising four lots, together with the 10 brick and frame buildings thereon. For maps and particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

CATHARINE TIETJEW, Administratrix.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, July 10, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No 23 Nassau st, a pair of very fast gray trotting horses, *Gray Eagle* and *Billy*, 14½ hands high, 8 and 9 years old, sound and kind in all harness, and as saddle beasts cannot be excelled; either can trot in 2:40 or together in 2:50; are very stylish and free travelers; and are to be sold without reserve, as the owner has no further use for them.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at No. 150 Chatham-st., corner of Mulberry, 800 bales cotton batting, 120 bales feathers, 500 bales burlaps, 100 iron bedsteads, 400 hair and husk mattresses, paillasses, pillows, bolsters, bedding, office furniture, &c., &c., damaged by fire and water. Sold by order of the underwriters.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, fancy vases, &c., by J. S. H. BARTLETT TUESDAY, July 10, at 10 o'clock, at No. 261 Pearl st. A large catalogue sale, in lots for dealers. Also, 40 gross quart preserve or pickle jars, self sealing covers.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, JULY 9, AT 10½ o'clock at store No. 11 Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, a small lot of damaged cotton, from ship *Texas*, for account of whom it may concern. By order of Agent of French underwriters.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FANCY AND FAMILY SOAP WORKS.—The stock and fixtures will be sold at auction, on the premises, No. 151 West 26th st., on TUESDAY, July 10, at noon. Has been long established and is in complete order. Also, horse, cart, wagon, &c. Terms liberal.

WM. J. STEWART, Assignee, &c.

OCEANIC HOUSE, WITH ABOUT TWO acres of land, at Coney Island, will be sold positively at public auction, July 12, at 12 M., in the vestibule of the City Hall, Brooklyn.

$3,000 may remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of D. C. & J. WINSLOW, Attorneys, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION on TUESDAY, Aug. 1, 1860, the well-known Philip's Mansion House and about 14 acres of choice land, with grist-mill and half the mill-pond, located half a mile north of Tarrytown dépôt. For further particulars inquire of JACOB STORM, on the premises, or of E. COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CHARLES FRODSHAM WATCHES.

TIFFANY & CO., No. 550 Broadway, New-York, Respectfully invite the attention of their patrons and the public to an arrangement recently perfected, by which, in connection with Messrs. WILLARD & SON, of Boston, they have added the EXCLUSIVE SALE OF THE FRODSHAM WATCH to the specialties of their establishment.

To every one who finds either a luxury or necessity in accurate time-keeping, the most accurate and durable of time-keepers presents decisive claims. Combining the results of a long-studied application of science, and of a superlatively fine finish, its excellence has been distinguished by the unique awards of

THE GOLD MEDAL AT THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1851.
THE GRAND MEDAL OF HONOR (THE ONLY AWARD) AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1855
THE GREAT RUSSIAN MEDAL, (A PECULIAR HONOR.)
AND BY PRIZES FROM THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, AMOUNTING TO OVER $15,000.

In recommending it to their patrons, TIFFANY & CO., after a very long and general acquaintance with the works of the best fabricants, and having tested Mr. Frodsham's work by trials of extraordinary severity, are confident in asserting its superiority in every desirable respect, over any watch that has ever come under their inspection. For outside proof of its performance they are authorized to refer to the following gentlemen who have purchased the watch from them:

J. J. Astor, Jr., A. S. Sands, W. H. Gunther, W. T. Blodgett, Joseph Allen, J. H. Wainwright, F. L. Vultee, Aug. Fleming, Wm. Judson, W. H. Bulkley, I. M. Singer, J. M. Lacias, John T. Agnew, A. M. L. Agnew, John N. Genin, Wm. Mason, R. M. Estevez, R. W. Lowber, H. M. Stevens, T. P. Grinnell, J. A. Robinson, John J. Herrick, Chas. Francis, E. C. Moore, New-York; G. S. Warren, Jr., Troy; S. H. Alden, Albany; J. S. Holbrook, L. I.; C. H. McCormick, Chicago; Ben. Holliday, San Francisco.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FINE BUSINESS LOCATION ON THE south side of Long Island, within 30 miles of New-York by railroad, to let cheap for a term of years, consisting of a fine store, with ice house, granary, stables, &c. Can sell $50,000 worth of goods yearly for cash, at a good profit. Location in full view of the ocean—perfectly healthy. Churches and schools near by. The store is now open. The present stock for sale at a sacrifice. Reason for selling—has other business and cannot attend to it. For full particulars call between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M. at No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

J. H. PORTER, Proprietor.

P. S. Possession immediately.

NOTICE.—GREAT BARGAIN. TO SELL, A TAVERN, doing a good business, with good lease and tenpin alley; rent paid by sleepers. For particulars apply at No. 179 Mulberry-st., corner of Broome-st.

W. DEARNING.

RARE CHANCE TO PURCHASE A FIRST-class coal yard. The yard is located on the corner of 10th-av. and 21st-st., in this City, doing a good business, and will be sold at a bargain. Apply on the premises.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.—WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION, at our warerooms, Nos. 54 and 56 Franklin, and No. 77 White-st., first door east of Broadway, a fine assortment of first-class carriages and road wagons, manufactured on the premises, under our immediate supervision, from the best selected materials and workmanship, to which we invite the attention of the public.

MINER & STEVENS.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME THREE-seated rockaway carriage; has been used but little; is nearly as good as new; cost $550; will be sold very low, or would be exchanged for a good family horse, sound and kind in harness. For further particulars inquire at No. 36 Front-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A HANDSOME BLACK mare, 15½ hands high, warranted sound and kind, excellent either in harness or under saddle; also blanket, lady's and gentleman's saddle, bridles, &c. —Inquire of Mr. ODELL, Turnure's stables, 4th av., corner of 25th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS a family's washing, or a few gentlemen's; understands fine washing and fluting; has the best of City reference as to character and capability, from families that she has worked for during the last eight years. Call at No. 141 East 24th-st., two doors from 2d av. Room No. 1.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN obtain first-rate board in a private family; house and table first-class; dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms, for two, from $7 to $8 a week. No other boarders in the house. Southerners preferred. Inquire at No. 30 West 10th-st.

BOARD.—AT NO. 146 EAST THIRTEENTH ST., near 2d-av., a large sitting-room and bedroom, with good pantries, on second floor, front and back; also, one large back parlor, elegant furniture, in a first-class stone house; excellent table; possession immediately; best of references given and required.

SMITHSONIAN HOUSE—BROADWAY, CORNER of Houston-st.—Conducted on the European Plan. Single rooms 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 per day; double rooms and parlors, $1 50 to $3. Meals as ordered. Permanent rates less.

S. E. MEAD, Proprietor.

TO RENT—A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE second and fourth floors, with or without board, at the Madison-park House, corner of Broadway and 25th-st., opposite Madison-park and Worth Monument. Private tables furnished if preferred. Best of references required. Also, single rooms for gentlemen.

TO LET—AT REDUCED RATES, FOR THE SUMMER, desirable rooms for a family or single gentlemen furnished or unfurnished, and with or without board. Persons of religious habits preferred. Apply at No. 163 Lexington-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—TWO COMMUNICATING rooms, handsomely furnished, well ventilated, bath adjoining; size about 18x18 feet square; on second floor; private family of four adults. No. 69 East 16th-st., near Irving-place.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, above 8th-st., east side of town preferred. Address stating location and terms, W. E. R., Box No. 1,151 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A private family, within a short distance of the City Hall. Terms moderate. Address J. B., Box No. 162 *Times* office.

SUITES OF ROOMS, AND ROOMS AND Board, may be had at No. 54 West 17th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMILY consisting of a gentleman and wife, three pleasant children under 10 years of age, and nurse, in a healthy, pleasant place, where quiet, rest, and the home comforts of a well-conducted farm house can be had. (Children the same ages of ours would be objectionable.) Terms, $4 a week each for adults, and half-price for children and nurse. Address (with description of place, &c.,) A. S. CASE, New-York City, immediately.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THE subscriber has arranged to accommodate families and individuals at the large farm mansion of the late Chas. Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. The house is admirably adapted for the convenience of families, the ground ample and well shaded; in short, every comfort that a farm can produce is offered to those desiring a residence for the Summer. Address Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL Glen Cove, L. I.

SUMMER BOARD IN ULSTER COUNTY, NEAR THE HUDSON.—Two quiet families can procure comfortable apartments, with good plain fare, in a country residence, beautifully located on high ground; scenery charming; no mosquitoes. The place has the advantage of iron springs. Terms reasonable. Address FARMER, Esopus, N. Y.

A HOME IN A PLEASANT PLACE.—BOARDERS will be received in the family of Mr. EDWARD POST, Bellport, L. I., for the summer; three hours ride from New York, by railroad, will bring you to the beautiful village. Fine sea air and fine bathing and fine rides will be enjoyed. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of those who come. Address as above.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY and son, in a pleasant and healthful location, within 50 miles of New-York, where they can have good accommodations, table, &c. Family must be small, and no other boarders taken. Address, with full particulars, terms, &c., W. C., Box No. 3,564 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A WIDOW WITHOUT family, and a pleasant house, three quarters of an hours' ride in the New Haven cars, can accomodate a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen with board. Address Mrs. MAITLAND, Mount Vernon, Westchester County.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A FARM HOUSE, near Glen Cove, L. I.; location perfectly healthy; the house is very pleasantly situated close by the salt water, well shaded, good bathing, &c.; but few boarders taken; terms moderate. Reference, J. P. TRAVERS, No 46 Beekman-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO PLEASANT SECOND-story and one attic room, with board, in a private family. Accommodations for horses and carriages, if desired. Apply to GEO. D. KIMBER, Bayside-av., Flushing, L. I.

BOARD WANTED ON STATEN ISLAND for a gentleman and wife, convenient to one of the ferries. Address stating terms per month, W. F., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

SUMMER BOARD.—AT A FARM-HOUSE NEAR Sing Sing, situation desirable, a few families can be accommodated. For particulars inquire of A. S. RICHARDS, No. 44 Cortlandt-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

VANDERLIP'S HOTEL,
MANCHESTER, VERMONT.

Manchester is situated (near the base of the Green Mountains) fifty miles north of Albany and Troy, and thirty south of Rutland, where regular connections are made with trains for Manchester. For health and beauty of location this village is unsurpassed. Visitors are assured that at this Hotel they will find those comforts and conveniences usually met with at first-class hotels.

Mrs. E. M. VANDERLIP & SON, Proprietors.

MANSION HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER, SHREWSBURY, N. J.—Messrs. REED & FRY beg to inform their friends and the public that they have reopened the above house for the season. The proprietors have spared no expense in redecorating the house, which will be found a most comfortable hotel for families during the Summer. Bathing, fishing shooting, &c., &c. Easy of access by boats and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. Trains three times per day, after 1st July, per Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company.

CARLISLE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, PA.—Cool and dry mountain air, pleasant society, good table, warm and cold baths, sulphur and mountain waters, good music, and easy of access, being only 7 hours' ride by railroad from New York. Terms moderate. For particulars, address VISSCHER, OWEN & CO., No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York.

RICHFIELD SULPHUR SPRINGS.—THE American Hotel, enlarged and entirely refitted, with spacious lodging and sitting rooms and parlors, is now open as a boarding-house. Daily stages run from Little Falls and Herkimer, by beautiful mountain roads to Richfield. Refer to Rev. Dr. Spring, and other guests of the house.

EDWARD CANEY.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH, is now open. Through tickets at the Long Island Railroad dépôt, Brooklyn. SAMMIS & DOMINY.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her school will commence on THURSDAY, September 20. A punctual attendance of her pupils is respectfully requested. Circulars can be obtained at her residence No. 10 Gramercy Park, (East 20th-st.,) Applications for the admission of pupils to her school can be made by letter until the 1st of September. After that date, Miss HAINES will be at home to attend to them in person.

$100 PER YEAR. $100

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY—for both sexes. Able faculty—brick buildings—on the New-York Central Railroad. Fall term commences Aug. 21. Write for a catalogue, to W. H. BANNISTER, Principal, Fort Plains, N. Y.

LATE MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL, NEW YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 472 Broadway, Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Summer term commences April 24.

AMER. SCHOOL INST.—NO. 596 BROADWAY.—Schools supplied with competent teachers, and parents with school circulars. References—Faculties of Amherst and Rutgers Colleges, Dr. Lowell Mason. Wanted, a lady teacher of the harp and vocal music; salary $500 and board; a professor of music, (piano, violin and singing;) also other teachers.

SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADWAY, F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin Greek, Hebrew and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms, in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information, apply to F. MARTINELLI.

BUSINESS EDUCATION.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Institution in New York. Pupils who secure desks now at the reduced Summer terms, will be practically qualified for Fall business. Writing $5; Book-keeping $10; Arithmetic $5; Commutation $15. Two desks vacant.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—ASHLAND Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. (Both sexes.) Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—THE Freehold Institute, at Freehold, Monmouth County, N. J. In session throughout the Summer. Pupils taken at any time. OLIVER R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils, male or female, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars, address the Principals, LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated. Under ten $125; above that age, $150. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, the Principal. Location unsurpassed.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—COLLEGIATE organization with a systematic domestic department. $150 per year. Fall term opens Aug. 30. Address A. W. COWLES, Elmira, N. Y.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated Circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail or otherwise.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE in teaching desires a situation as teacher in a school; she is competent to teach the English branches, French, German, Latin and drawing; references given and required. Address M. A. R., Box No. 19, Ithaca, N.Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

CHECK LOST.—ON THE 30TH ULT., CHECK drawn by S. E. Prime, payable to Brewster & Baldwin or *bearer*, on Shoe and Leather Bank, for $125. All parties are cautioned against negotiating said check, as payment has been stopped.

BREWSTER & BALDWIN, No. 786 Broadway.

PARROT LOST.—ON SATURDAY, 7TH INST., an African Gray and Red Parrot. Whoever will return it to No. 110 East 30th-st., shall be suitably rewarded.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach house, gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance,) carpenter's shop, ice house, &c. The grounds contain about 12 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 40 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. For particulars, address Box No. 2,184 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had by the 1st of July.

FOR SALE—STATEN ISLAND, NEAR THE NARROWS—A large airy house, beautifully situated, commanding a water view of many miles in extent, including Amboy, Sandy Hook, the light-ship, and over Coney Island almost to Rockaway.

The house contains 14 bedrooms, large and small, and 21 other rooms, including closets, pantries, laundry, kitchen, wine, milk and other basement rooms.

The stable is large, and has three living rooms for coachman, &c.

The beauties and advantages of this place cannot well be given in an ordinary advertisement, and to be appreciated it must be seen.

The property will be sold for much less than its value. For terms and other particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN.

TO LET OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well known country seat of Mr. F. J. Betts. The house, which is now being fitted up and ornamented in superior style, is large and commodious, containing eight bedrooms and three attic rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be let alone, or with the garden, grape-houses, fruit orchard, and about thirty acres of land. The vines, of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes, are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Hon. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh. F. J. BETTS, New-Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT at Northampton, Mass., furnished or unfurnished, premises comprising from 40 to 50 acres of land beautifully diversified by groves, lawns, orchard, garden and forest; commanding a view of the Connecticut River and valley, Mount Tom and Mount Holyoke, etc. Mansion gothic in style and built in the best manner; barn one of the largest and best in Hampshire County. All the buildings less than five years old and in fine order. Gardener's cottage in connection with the premises. Much less than cost asked for the place and terms made easy. For particulars inquire of H. KIRKLAND, Esq., Northampton Court-house.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR sale, with over two acres of land, situated within one hour of the City, having a view of 35 miles of the Hudson river, accessible by cars and boats. House is large, nearly new, is finished in the best manner with all modern improvements; having been put in perfect order for owner's occupancy, no expenditure for repairs is required. The house is fully and expensively furnished; furniture will be sold with the premises if desired. The whole will be sold at a great reduction from cost. Apply to S. B. JANES, No. 95 Broadway.

FOR RENT.—IN CINCINNATI, OHIO, ONE OF the largest and best stone front STORE-ROOMS in the city, located on Fourth-st., the fashionable retail thoroughfare of the city, and within one square of the Post-office. The building is entirely new, modern in style, and the store-room with the second story admirably fitted for a first-class retail or wholesale dry-goods house, or for any similar line of trade. For particulars, apply to S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—VALUABLE unincumbered property in the City of Syracuse, consisting of a handsome brick house, stable and ornamental grounds, in a fashionable locality. Price $12,000. A substantial two-story house and large lot, price $3,500, and a frame house and 2 choice building lots in the business centre; price $2 500. Would exchange for any description of good property in this City or vicinity. Apply to J. J. SMITH & CO., No 760 3d-av., or to W. P. JORDAN, No. 18 Wall-st., Room 20, from 2 to 4.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—in Westchester County, 20 miles from the City, near cars, steamboats churches, &c.; handsome and convenient house (40x46) and out-buildings; choice fruit, garden, farmer's cottage, barn, &c. Location unsurpassed for health or scenery. Will be sold at a bargain. Immediate possession. Apply to HAMMOND & ROMAINE, Broadway, near 46th st., or No. 10 Pine-st., Room No. 11.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON. 2½ miles from the depot, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also, coach-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 30 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER near the premises.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one third of a mile from the dépôt. Good building; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

ORANGE, N. J.—FIFTY FARMS, COUNTRY seats, village residences, and villa sites. A great variety, beautifully situated, within an hour's ride of New-York, for rent and for sale, by H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 89 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Rye, near Port Chester. Plenty of shade, fruit and spring water; one hour's ride from the City. Price low. Address EDWARD F. RILE, Port Chester, N. Y.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE LARGE BRICK FACTORY IN 3d-av., corner of 83d-st., lately occupied by John C. Parker as a carriage factory. This factory has a frontage of 25 feet on 3d-av. and 180 feet on 83d-st., with extensions on the rear lots. A large show-room on the first floor, Croton water and gas in the workshops; also a six horse power steam engine and boiler, in good working order, which will be let with the factory, or sold, as may be desired. This will make a desirable location for any manufacturing business. For further particulars, apply to or address, JOHN C. PARKER, 83d-st., Yorkville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE AND FURNITURE OF a first-class brown-stone house, in a fashionable location. The house has every convenience, viz, bath room, gas, hot air, and chandeliers of the best French workmanship. The matter must be closed at once, as the parties are about giving up housekeeping to retire to the country. Apply for three days, between the hours of 11 and 3, to AUG. DESMOND, No. 71 Pine st.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—THE whole or part of the third-story of the new brick building Nos. 133, 135 and 137 Bank-st., being one room 80x100 feet, with light on every side. Possession given immediately. For particulars apply to M. F. SCHRUERMAN, on the premises, or to GULIAN HOOK, No. 17 Park-place.

TO LET AND POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—The second and third stories of the Gymnasium building, Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av., near 8th-st.; each story 45x90 feet, suitable for drill, billiard or lecture rooms. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORE AND basement of, and a number of fine, light offices, on 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th stories, in the new building No. 83 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts., this City. Apply to FRANCIS BYRNE, No. 123 Nassau st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A LEASE FOR SIX YEARS—The well-known Farmers' and Drovers' Hotel, No. 77 Robinson st., with covenants of renewal. Inquire of CHAS. WHITING, No. 130 Nassau-st., Room No. 12.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th st.; rooms large, and vacant lots adjoining for saw or rolling mills, &c.; engines 1,000 horse power. Lot of machinists' tools for sale.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER at low rates by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE.—THE BEAUTIFUL and valuable property located on Fulton and Classon-avs., extending through to Lefferts-st., being one of the most attractive and desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York or Brooklyn, and presenting great inducements to any gentleman in search of such advantages. The place comprises about 26 ordinary full-sized lots, beautifully wooded and laid out, with a large and elegant house in superb order, with stable and every accommodation on the premises, and the whole surrounded by stone wall, built in the most thorough manner. For further information and permission to view the property, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPTIONS of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

FARMS.

FARM AND LANDS FOR SALE IN PENNSYLVANIA, containing 1,188 acres, with crops, stock farming utensils, &c.; to an enterprising man it is desirable property. The whole will be sold for $5 500—part cash, or part in property unincumbered in East Brooklyn. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Inquire at No 94 South 6th-st., Williamsburgh.

FARM FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY—Containing ninety acres, within one half mile of steamboat landing and three miles of Railroad station, only twenty miles from this City; it has good house and out building. For particulars apply to W. J. CHAMBERLIN, No. 70 Robinson-st.

FURNITURE.

THE "RECEPTION" ROCKING CHAIR, Wells' patent, designed expressly for parlor uses, is a decided luxury. It stands on casters, the same as an ordinary easy parlor chair, which it resembles in appearance, and rocks even more pleasantly than the old-style rocking chair thus combining the uses of both styles. Unique and artistic in design, it has met the approval of all who have seen it. On sale at No. 362 Broadway, where the public are invited to call and inspect it. TERRY & WELLS.

ENAMELED FURNITURE, HEAD-QUARTERS,
No. 277 Canal st.
Four doors east of Broadway.
WARREN WARD.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 128 6th-av., between 9th and 10th-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO MANTEL GLASSES, 62 BY 48 inches, but little used. Apply at No. 68 West-st.

CUT GLASS MANUFACTURERS.—TURNER & LANE, Nos. 44 and 46 Duane-st. A general assortment of Cut and Pressed Glassware, Coal Oil Globes and Chimneys, Gas Shades &c.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
A NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BRASS
[illegible] INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No. [illegible] Broadway.
PIANOS TO RENT.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRANDS AND SQUARE PIANOS

Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

These instruments have taken sixteen first premiums, gold and silver medals, within the *last four years*, in competition with pianos of the best makers of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Among the judges were Gottschalk, Wm. Mason, H. A. Wollenhaupt, and other musical celebrities.

ST. & SONS do not refer to artists who were in this country many years ago, or to certificates and testimonials given a long time since, as it is a well-known fact that such important improvements have been made in pianos *quite recently*, that many makers whose instruments were justly considered to rank among the best years ago cannot by any means claim the same position at the present time.

We subjoin the following certificate, given within the last six months, by nearly all the leading and most prominent artists and musicians now residing in this country:

"The undersigned, having personally examined and practically tested the improvements in Grand Pianos, invented by H. STEINWAY, in which the covered strings are overstrung above those remaining, do hereby certify:

1. That, as the result of the said improvement, the voice of the piano is greatly improved in quality, quantity and power.

2. The sound by STEINWAY'S improvement is much more even, less harsh, stronger and much better prolonged than that realized in any other piano with which we are acquainted.

3. The undersigned regard the improvement of Mr. STEINWAY as most novel, ingenious and important. No piano of similar construction has ever been known or used, so far as the undersigned know or believe.

GUSTAV SATTER,	WILLIAM MASON,
S. B. MILLS,	JOHN N. PATTISON,
WM SAAR,	ROBERT GOLDBECK,
U. C. HILL,	GEO. W. MORGAN,
WM. A. KING,	CARL BERGMANN,
GEO. F. BRISTOW,	HENRY C. TIMM,

And many others."

Each instrument warranted for the term of five years. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
For churches, chapels, schools and drawing rooms.
No. 263 BROADWAY.
Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855

This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States May 3 1859,) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mdlle WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been accepted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LISZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the depot: $45, $60 $100, $150, $185, $225, $280, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to

BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 263 Broadway. Importers of Busson
Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY

GEO. C. DOBSON, the most skilled teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New-York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 209 Times Office.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Overstrung Pianos,
No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made. PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let.

T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway,
Marble Building, corner Grand-st.

MUSIC TEACHER WANTED.—THE PRINCIPAL of a Southern Literary Institution wishes to engage a gentleman to teach piano, violin and vocal music; he may be seen on Tuesday at the Educational Agency of Rev. G. G. SAXE, No. 24 Bible House, New-York.

ÆOLIAN HARPS, PIANOS, MELODEONS, guitars, flutes, violins, strings for all instruments—in fact, the largest assortment of music and musical instruments in the country, at the lowest prices. MILLET'S Music Store, 329 Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER, NO. 336 BROADWAY, near 14th st., offer at a great bargain a select assortment of iron-frame overstrung pianos warranted. Also a large round corner piano, little used, $165; one 6½ piano, $100; one melodeon, piano style, $65.

ALBERT WEBER'S OVERSTRUNG grand-action iron-frame Piano-fortes, unsurpassed in sweetness and power, beauty and durability. Warranted for 3 years. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

A. E. THOMPSON, NO. 430 BROOME-ST., ONLY one block east of Broadway, has constantly on hand the best assortment of Pianos in the City, at prices from $95 to $300. All fully guaranteed. Pianos to let.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE AT their warerooms, No. 487 Broadway, new and elegant piano-fortes for $130. Call and see them.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF OSWEGO.—WILLIAM R. COMSTOCK against GEORGE A NORTHROP.—Summons for money.—To GEORGE A NORTHROP, defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of WILLIAM R. COMSTOCK plaintiff, a copy of which is hereto annexed, (which complaint was filed in the Oswego County Clerk's Office on the 7th day of June, 1860,) and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his office in Pulaski, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for eighty-four dollars, with interest from Oct 25, 1859, besides costs.

A. Z. McCARTY, Pl'tff's Att'y, Pulaski.

jy9-law6wM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NOAH T. CONKLING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 110 Duane-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 7, 1860.

ja9 law6mM* SAML. D. ADDISON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM Y. FRENCH, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 583 Grand-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of March, 1860. JANE E. FRENCH, Administratrix.

m5-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BEEBE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Leander Ross, No. 84 Pearl-street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 18, 1860.

LEANDER ROSS, Executor.
f20-law6mM* JANE BEEBE, Executrix.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against the estate of JANE WILLIAMS, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, to present the same at the residence of either of the subscribers on or before the 10th of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 7, 1860.

VINCENT W. BATE, No. 83 Broadway,
THOMAS UTTER, No. 61 Barrow-st.,
ja9-law6mM* Executors.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

YORKVILLE, ATTENTION.—THE CITIZENS of Yorkville will assemble in mass meeting on TUESDAY, the 10th inst., at 8 P. M., at Harwood Hall, corner of 86th-st and 4th-av., to ratify the nomination of "Lincoln and Hamlin." The meeting will be addressed by Hon. Horace Greeley, Hon. John A. Briggs, and Hon. Abram Wakeman.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB meets at the rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Building, on MONDAY, July 9, at noon. Subject—*Gooseberry, Currant and the Potting of Grapes*. Ladies and strangers are especially welcome, and admission is always free to all. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE MARINE SOCIETY, of New-York, will be held on MONDAY EVENING, July 9, at 6 P. M., at the United States Hotel, corner of Fulton and Water sts. Punctual attendance is requested.

JOSEPH TINKHAM, Secretary.

AMERICAN PHOTOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY will meet on MONDAY EVENING, July 9, at 7½ o'clock, at Room No. 19 Cooper Institute.

JOHN W. DRAPER, LL. D., President.
CHARLES WAGER HULL, Secretary.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

MASSER'S
FIVE MINUTE
ICE CREAM FREEZERS,
As Improved for 1859.

WITH STAMPED IRON COVERS AND BOTTOMS—TINNED.

The only Freezer known which is constructed on true Scientific principles.

The Cheapest, Best and most Economical; requiring less ice and less labor than any other, being at the same time the most durable in structure, and most certain in its operations.

Sole Agent for the United States,
E. KETCHAM & CO.,
Manufacturers of Japanned and Planished Tin Ware,
No. 289 Pearl-st., New-York.

STOP AND REFLECT BEFORE YOU waste your money in purchasing a poor article. GRIFFIN & ROWE'S Patent Ice Breakers are recommended by all who have used them; they save their cost in ice, and do not injure the refrigerator. Take one home and try it. For sale by all hardware and house-furnishing stores. Manufactured by

F. STEVENS, No. 215 Pearl-st.

MEDICAL.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Roger's Liverwort and Tar. Each $1. Rheumatism, Acute or Chronic, use Hyatt's Balsam, or Kennedy's Discovery. Always at GUION'S, No. 127 Bowery, corner of Grand-st.

TRIESEMAR.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE PATENT IMPERIAL, EUROPEAN and COLLEGIATE SEALS are upon each wrapper around TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and every package is accompanied by a book of 124 pages, replete with the most invaluable information. To be had, wholesale and retail, from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening; on Sundays from 11 till 2. Triesemar No. 1 effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhea, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life, its invigorating powers are astonishing. Triesemar No. 2 has superior properties in those cases where copaiva and cubebs have been administered. Triesemar No. 3 entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury or other deleterious mineral. Triesemar Nos. 1, 2, and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Single case, $3; 4 cases in 1, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9. Forwarded by Dr. BARROW, on receiving a remittance, from No. 194 Bleecker-st., N. Y. Consultations from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sunday, 11 to 2. Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Wortington, No. 205 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A NEW MEDICAL BOOK FOR ALL.
See advertisement thus headed under Miscellaneous.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success, which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhea and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Separate consulting rooms.

DR. R. CORBETT MAY BE CONSULTED, confidentially, at his office, No. 3 Duane-st. 25 years devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic and mercurial diseases, enables Dr. C. to make permanent cures, no matter how desperate the case may appear; strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness; impotency, and, in fact, all diseases affecting the urinary organs, treated on an entirely new plan. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have suffered from the maltreatment of medical imposters, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas in his office, as member of the New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London. No charge unless perfectly cured. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK Medical Adviser and Marriage-Guide upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Genito-urinary Diseases, Physiological Researches, &c. 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo. cloth, and about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold and mailed also, free of postage, by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey st., Astor House, N. Y.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes instruments, &c., should purchase the Doctor's invaluable work, or consult him at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M., also Tuesday and Thursday evenings, 7 to 8.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY IN MEDICAL SCIENCE—Is Prof. DARCY'S remedy for private diseases in both sexes, effecting a perfect cure in a few days. Thousands have been cured without the slightest suspicion of their most intimate acquaintances being excited. Prof. D. may be consulted upon any case daily at his offices, (up stairs.) No. 645 Broadway, from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. Ladies suffering from irregularities, &c., &c., should at once apply to the Professor for his Chalybeate Pills, $1 a box. Mornings until 2 o'clock are exclusively for consultations by ladies. Letters by mail attended to.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." All other remedies conquered by Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend. Price $1 and book gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Recommended to ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Attendance till 10 P. M. Patients see only the Doctor himself. Come, send, or write.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps a copy of the work containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N.Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THIS CERTIFIES THAT A LIMITED partnership, according to the provisions of the statute, has been formed by JOHN RANDALL, THEODORE W. RILEY, HENRY CHAUNCEY, EGISTO P. FABBRI and FREDERICK CHAUNCEY, all residing in the City of New-York, and JOHN KNOWER, residing in the City of Albany.

The name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is FABBRI & CHAUNCEY.

The general nature of the business to be transacted is the importing and exporting of merchandise from and to the West Coast of South America and other places.

The special partners are:

1. THEODORE W. RILEY, who has contributed to the capital or common stock two hundred thousand dollars

2. JOHN RANDALL, who has contributed to the capital or common stock one hundred and fifty thousand dollars

3. HENRY CHAUNCEY, who has contributed to the capital or common stock one hundred thousand dollars.

4. JOHN KNOWER, who has contributed to the capital or common stock fifty thousand dollars.

The partnership commences the 1st day of July, 1860, and will terminate at the expiration of five years from that date.

The principal place of business will be the City of New-York.

Witness our hands this 23d day of June, 1860.

E. P. FABBRI,
FREDERICK CHAUNCEY,
General Partners.
THEODORE W. RILEY,
JOHN RANDALL,
HENRY CHAUNCEY,
JOHN KNOWER,
Special Partners.

NOTICE.—Mr. E. P. FABBRI has this day withdrawn from our firm. JOHN RANDALL & CO.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1860.

MR. EDWARD MOTT ROBINSON, LATE of New-Bedford, this day becomes a partner in our house, in New-York and San Francisco, and the interests of Messrs. J. R. BOLLINSON and CORNELIUS COMSTOCK cease from and after this date.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1860. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.

MR. THOMAS L. HALLETT, MR. C. H. WESTFELDT and Mr. C. G. RAMSAY this day become partners in our business, which will hereafter be conducted under the firm of GEORGE WESTFELDT, HALLETT & CO. GEORGE WESTFELDT & CO.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1860.

MR. GEORGE W. DUBUISSON HAS THIS day retired from our firm.
JUNE 30, 1860. CAMPBELL, HALL & CO.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, July 6, 1860.

PROCLAMATION—$500 REWARD.—Whereas, JOHN WALTON, of the City of New-York, one of the firm of J. LONG & WALTON, distillers, was foully murdered by being shot with a pistol on the night of Saturday, June 30, 1860, at about 11½ o'clock, P. M., in 18th-st., near 3d av., by a person or persons yet unknown; and whereas, JOHN W. MATHEWS, also a resident of the City of New-York, while in pursuit of the murderer—he having witnessed the shooting of the said Walton—was when near to the corner of 16th-st and Irving-place, turned upon and shot dead by the same hand; Now, I, Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New York, by virtue of authority invested in me, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who murdered the said JOHN WALTON and the said JOHN W. MATHEWS, said reward to be paid on conviction of the person or persons charged with the offence, and the certificate of the District Attorney that such conviction was had upon the testimony of the person or persons claiming such reward. But all claims not presented to the Mayor within twenty days after such conviction will be disregarded.

[L. S.] FERNANDO WOOD.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM H. SWAN IS DULY authorized to sign our firm by procuration.

GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

RUSSIAN VAPOR BATH—NO. 63 EAST 9TH-st., near 4th-av. This newly-opened establishment is erected after the most approved European plan and provided with all modern improvements. This BATH is known to be the most efficient remedy in all cases of colds, coughs, gout, rheumatism, paralysis, chronic diseases of the skin, and all affections produced by the suppressed perspiration of the skin. Open daily from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M., and later, if desired. For ladies, exclusively, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. On Sundays open for gentlemen only, from 7 A. M. to 2 P. M.

THEO. GERBER.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
12 Avenue A, between 1st and 2d sts. Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M.
Six per cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
Interest commences July 1. All deposits made on or before the 10th of July, will draw interest from July 1.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
S. A. BUNCE, Cash. and Sec.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all deposits from ONE DOLLAR to ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS. All deposits made on or before JULY 12 draw interest from JULY 1. Bank open every day from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
S. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.
INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by
L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 164 NASSAU-ST.,
Draw Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of June, 1860:

RESOURCES.

1. Loans and Discounts		$373,595 87
2. Overdrafts		
3. Due from Banks		9,263 74
4. Due from the Directors of the Bank		32,372
5. Due from Brokers		
6. Real Estate		75,758 08
7. Specie		35,824 81
8. Cash Items, viz:		33,626 30
9. Stocks, (par value,) Promissory notes		100,000
10. Bonds and Mortgages		
11. Bills of Solvent Banks		5,790
12. Bills of Suspended Banks		
13. Loss and Expense Account		4,610
Total		$638,468 80

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital		$286,515
2. Circulation Registered	$94,100	
Circulation not Registered		
Total	$94,100	
Less Notes on hand	2,407	—91,693
3. Profits		30,350 93
4. Due to Banks		
5. Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks		44,000
6. Due Treasurer of the State of New-York.		
7. Due Depositors, on demand		264,855 71
8. Amount Due not included under either of the above heads		1,044 16
Total		$638,468 80

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: CHARLES JENKINS, President, and WM. S. CARMAN Cashier, of the East River Bank, a Bank located and doing business in the City of New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 30 day of June, 1860, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid. CHARLES JENKINS, President.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 7th day of July, 1860.
WM. H. RIBLET, Commissioner of Deeds.

$20,000—CITY OF HUDSON PUBLIC SCHOOL SCRIP.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, Committee on Education of the Common Council of the City of Hudson, for the purchase of scrip of the said city, entitled "Public School Scrip," to an amount not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, duly authorized to be issued by virtue of an enactment of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, approved Feb. 29, 1860. The moneys therefrom arising to be used for the purchase of sites and to defray the cost of the erection of school buildings in said city. Said scrip to bear interest at and after the rate of 7 per cent. per annum payable semi-annually, on the presentation of the proper interest warrant, to the City Treasurer of said city, the said interest warrants duly signed and attested being attached to said scrip. The principal sum of said debt to be payable in not less than one nor more than ten years from date; the payment of the said principal, and the interest accruing thereon, being provided for by the assessment and collection of an annual tax of one mill on the dollar, of the actual value of the property real and personal in said city, which tax is to be (by the act) called Public School Tax, and to be, in addition to all other taxes authorized to be levied, and when collected, to be by the City Treasurer kept separate and distinct from all other accounts in his hands. No proposal will be received for the purchase of said scrip, at less than the par value thereof. All proposals to be addressed to the undersigned on or before the 18th day of July, A. D., 1860, such proposals to state the amount of said scrip desired to be taken, and the time of payment as aforesaid.
WILLIAM B. DOCKSTADTER,
PETER F. WORTENDYKE,
Committee on Education of the Common Council, City of Hudson, New-Jersey.
CITY OF HUDSON, June 25, 1860.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMENS' BANK FOR SAVINGS, have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th June, as follows: On sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 16th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.
P. PERIT, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1860.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1 THIRD-avenue. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.
Interest at the rate of six per cent. allowed on deposits of $500 and under, and at the rate of 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Deposits made on or before the 10th of July will bear interest from the 1st of July.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.
P. W. ENGS, CHAS. MILES, } Vice Pres'ts.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Deposits made on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M.
N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500, and five (5) per cent. on all sums up to $1,000, and four (4) per cent. over that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 16th day of July next. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal. JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1860. }
HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company who have not availed themselves of the proposals of Dec. 16 last for extending the same, will please do so without delay.
Those holders who do not intend doing so, will oblige the Company by giving the undersigned notice at their earliest convenience. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 516 Broadway. }
ALL MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE TUESDAY, July 10 will draw interest the same as if deposited 1st of July.
BANK OPEN DAILY, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M. MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARREN, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1860
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next annual election, will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, July 10, 1860. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF THE COUPONS OF the first mortgage bonds of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, (Eastern Division,) due 1st July, 1860, are requested to present them on and after the 2d prox., at the office of BARCLAY & LIVINGSTON, No. 24 Beaver-st.

THE COUPONS OF THE JACKSON COUNTY, Ohio, bonds due July 1, 1860, will be paid at the Ocean Bank after that date.
CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FIRST-CLASS mortgage, of from $4,000 to $8,000 in this City. None but principals need address MORTGAGE, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

FIREWORKS.

NOTICE
TO PYROTECHNISTS, DEALERS IN FIREWORKS, and all whom it may concern. The undersigned, having patented his hand Torch, for night processions, hereby gives notice to manufacturers of Fireworks, and others, that he will prosecute all persons making, selling, or using the same, unless made and sold by himself or his agent, and in all cases must have his trademark and date of patent placed thereon.
JERSEY CITY, July 1, 1860. ISAAC EDGE.

EDGE'S Patent Torches, Rockets, Roman Candles, Signal Lights and every description of Fireworks, for land or sea use, may be had at short notice by addressing GEORGE S. COLEY,
No. 37 Maiden-lane, New-York.

HADFIELD'S
FIRST PREMIUM
FIREWORKS.
DEPOT, NO. 41 MAIDEN-LANE.
HENRY B. TITUS, Agent.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

LONGWORTH'S STILL CATAWBA.
IN HALF-PINT BOTTLES.
FOR RESTAURANTS, ETC.
FREDERICK A. COZZENS,
Sole Agents, No. 73 Warren-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
ÆTNA FIRE INS. CO., OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1860.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY HAVE this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after Tuesday, 10th inst.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Sec'y.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., June 22, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the FIRST OF JULY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 16th of July, during the hours of business at the Bank.
All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M., to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 2 to 7 o'clock P. M.
Interest will be allowed on all sums deposited on or before Thursday, the 12th of July, the same as if deposited on the 1st. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 60 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, July 2, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per Cent., payable on demand.
Stockholders who have not surrendered their old certificates of stock will be required to do so at the time of receiving the dividend. By order.
THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

52ND DIVIDEND BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Directors, held THIS DAY, it was resolved that a Dividend of TEN (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after July 2, out of the profits of the last 6 months, leaving a balance of said earnings, 5 5-8 per cent., which is added to the surplus fund. The Transfer Book will be closed to said date.
By order of the Board.
June 18, 1860. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 3d-av.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL Interest, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on such sums as are entitled thereto, will be payable on and after the 20th July. Interest not drawn will be credited the depositors, and bear interest as principal. Bank open daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOMAS B. STILLMAN,
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary. President.

THE SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS, ST. LOUIS, July 2, 1860. }
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the Board of Directors on the 30th ult., a dividend of five per cent. out of the net earnings of the last six months was declared, payable on and after the 9th inst. Stockholders residing at the East will receive their dividends at the Bank of Commerce in New-York.
J. H. BRITTON, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK OF BROOKLYN—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits for the six months ending the 30th instant, payable on and after Monday, the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INS CO., No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, June 30, 1860. }
EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared from the profits of the last six months the regular semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand, leaving five per cent. of said profits to be added to the surplus fund. WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, JUNE 23, 1860.—A dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. (3½) on the Capital Stock of this Bank from the net earnings of the past six months will be paid the Stockholders on and after the 11th day of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th of July inclusive. B. F. WAGNER.

UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 60 Wall-st., New-York, July 3, 1860. Fiftieth Dividend. The Directors have this day declared from the profits of the last six months a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on demand, and added over 5 per cent to the surplus fund.
WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, JUNE 25, 1860.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on and after July 2 next.
The Transfer Books will be closed until after that date. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK. OFFICE NO 27 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1860. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of eight per cent payable on and after MONDAY, the 9th inst., to which date the transfer books will remain closed.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, July 7, 1860. }
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
By order, GEO. HODGSDON, Sec'y.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of July. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5th. W. S. MEEKER, Cashier.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-ORLEANS Canal and Banking Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, payable to the stockholders registered at the New-York agency office of M. MORGAN & SONS, No. 37 William-st., on and after Monday, August 6, 1860.

PHENIX BANK, New-York, June 30, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of three and one half (3½) per cent., payable to the Stockholders, on and after Monday, July 2, 1860. By order of the Borad.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK.—TENTH DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, June 30, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 16th day of July. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 6th to the 16th of July inclusive
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 46 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building,) New-York, July 2, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 92 BROADWAY, (opposite Trinity Church) NEW-YORK, July 2, 1860. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi annual dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after July 9.
J. L. DOUGLAS, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 8 Wall-st., New-York, July 6, 1860. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared their semi annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand.
J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 7th day of July next. By order.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1860. }
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half (3½) per cent. has been this day declared payable on Monday July 9. The Transfer Books will be closed till that date. T. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1860. }
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT per cent. has this day been declared payable on demand. W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1860. }
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND A half per cent has been declared this day, payable on demand at the office, No. 67 Wall-st.
EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 MONTGOMERY ST., JERSEY CITY, July 3, 1860. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on demand.
J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Ten per cent., payable on and after Monday, the 9th inst., at No. 52 Wall-st. HENRY T. DROWNE,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1860. Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS DEclared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on and after SATURDAY, July 7, at the Bank of America.

REMOVALS.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
HAVE REMOVED
THEIR WHOLESALE BUSINESS
TO
Nos. 380 and 382 BROADWAY,
Corner of White-st.

WOOD BROTHERS
Have removed to
No. 396 BROADWAY.
In directing notice to their removal
WOOD BROTHERS
Beg to call attention to their large variety of Open Carriages, of new designs made expressly for Central Park and watering-place driving, with great regard to elegance, comfort, lightness and strength.
This stock is superior to any ever before presented to the public, and well worthy the inspection of those who desire an article beautiful in design and finish, unexceptionable in taste, and reliable in construction.
Drawings and specifications will be furnished to persons at a distance on application by letter.

HORACE H. DAY HAS REMOVED TO STORE No. 91 Liberty-st., where he offers the balance of his stock of Rubber Goods, including a large quantity of shirred and other Elastic Goods and Combs, for sale cheap to close his business

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL-ST., N. Y.
CASH CAPITAL............$250,000
ASSETS............$300,000
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

STEAMBOATS.

SEVENTH REGIMENT
ON
STATEN ISLAND.
Ferry arrangements during the Encampment—connecting with the rail cars to Camp grounds.
Day boats leave New-York, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry, every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M., and at 9 P. M. Extra boats (between hours) at 3½, 4½ and 5½ P. M.
Leave Staten Island every hour from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M.; extra boats, (between hours,) 3½ and 5½ P. M.
NIGHT ARRANGEMENT.
Leave Staten Island at 10 o'clock.
Leave New-York at 9 and 11 o'clock.
Night Fare, 10 Cents.

STEAMBOAT "JOHN HART,"
Alias "CONFIDENCE," FOR SALE CHEAP.
Hull 160 feet long, 28 feet beam, 8½ feet hold. Engine 36-inch cylinder, 9 feet stroke. In good condition and now running. Apply to
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE.
Length, 165 feet; 30 feet beam, 4 feet hold, two high pressure Engines and Locomotive Boiler; draft of water 21 inches, completely fitted and furnished for passengers. Apply to CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.
FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after July 2d, 1860, the steamers *Flushing* and *Enoch Dean* will run daily, Sunday excepted, as follows:

LEAVE FLUSHING.

Flushing,	7.45	stop. at College Point.
Enoch Dean,	9.00	stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing,	1.00	stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Enoch Dean,	3.00	stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing,	5.15	stop. at College Point and 10th-st.

RETURNING, LEAVE NEW-YORK FROM FULTON MARKET.

Flushing,	9.30	stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Dean,	1.00	stopping at College Point.
Flushing,	4.00	stopping at College Point.
Dean,	5.00	stopping at College Point.
Flushing,	6.45	stopping at College Point.

Sunday Schools, Picnics and Excursion Parties taken at reduced rates on application to the undersigned at Fulton Wharf, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., daily. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

JULY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S and BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. D. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Sunday, July 1, 8 A. M.	Sunday, July 1, 3½ P. M.
Monday, July 2, 3 P. M.	Monday, July 2, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, July 3, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, July 3, 7 A. M.
Wed'day, July 4, 8½ A. M.	Wed'day, July 4, 5 A. M.
Wed'day, July 4, 6½ P. M.	Wed'day, July 4, 3 P. M.
Th'day, July 5, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, July 5, 7 A. M.
Friday, July 6, 4 P. M.	Friday, July 6, 7 A. M.
Sat'day, July 7, (connecting with Laura for Red Bank only) 2 P. M.	Saturday, July 7, 7 A. M.
Sunday, July 8, 8 A. M.	Saturday, July 7, 2 P. M. (Laura will leave R. B. and connect with H. L., 7th, 2 P. M.)
Monday, July 9, (connecting with Laura for Red Bank only) 3 P. M.	Monday, July 9, 7 A. M. (Laura will leave R. B.) connecting with H. L., 9th, 3 P. M.)
Tuesday, July 10, 8½ A. M.	

The LAURA will connect with this boat for the Ocean House and Long Branch passengers to Pleasure Bay; fare 35 cents. Way fare on the River 10 cents.

JULY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PLEASURE BAY, BRANCH PORT, AND LONG BRANCH. The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Sunday R. B. J'y 1, 7 A. M.	Sunday, R. B. J'y, 1, 3½ P. M
Monday, July 2, 7 A. M.	Monday, July 2, 3 P. M
Tuesday, July 3, 7½ A. M	Tuesday, July 3, 3 P. M
Wednesday, July 4, 7 A. M	Wednesd'y, July 4, 5 P. M
Thursday, July 5, 8½ A. M	Thursday, July 5, 3½ P. M
Friday, July 6, 8½ A. M	Friday, July 6, 4 P. M
Saturday, July 7, 8 A. M	Saturday, July 7, 11 A. M.
Saturday, July 7, 4½ P. M	Sunday, July 8, 5 P. M
Monday, July 9, 9 A. M	Tuesday, July 10, 7 A. M
Tuesday, July 10, 12½ P. M	

The *Laura* will connect with this boat for Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Docks, Fair Haven, and Red Bank. Fare 25 cents. Way Fare on the River, 10 cents.

"FISHING BANKS AHOY."—THE COMmodious, safe and fast steamer CROTON, Capt. R. S. HOFFMIRE, having been put in complete order, will continue her regular trips to the Fishing Banks on SUNDAY, July 1, and every day during the season except Saturdays. Leaving James-slip, E. R., 7:45 A. M.; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 8; Spring-st., 8¼; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9. A fine Cotillion Band on Board, also refreshments. Bait and fishing tackle supplied. Fare for the Excursion 50 cents, affording a fine sail and view of the Bay, Islands and Fortifications.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt WM. A. VAIL, will leave Oliver-slip EVERY DAY at 12 o'clock noon, running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with all the express trains. G. W. CORLIES, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat ALIDA will leave Jay-st. Pier on and after SATURDAY, June 23, daily, at 8:30 A. M., connecting at 30th-st. pier; returning to the City at 6:30. Passengers for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, or any other point west, can make sure connection at Poughkeepsie. Baggage transferred free. Fare 50 cents.

LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, RED BANK, MIDDLETOWN, &c.—Direct, via steamboat and railroad, at regular hours, and no detentions from low water. Until July 9th, the steamer ALICE PRICE will leave foot of Robinson st., (north side) daily, at 6¾ A. M., and 3½ P. M.—See advertisement in railroad column of this paper.

FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamboat OREGON, Capt. C. F. KING, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 6 o'clock, from foot of Harrison-st., connecting with Hudson and Boston Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield and North Adams, and steamer P. G. COFFIN for Albany. N. B.—The OREGON does not tow.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL, CALDwell's, Verplanck's, Grassy Point, Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers. The steamer AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, (without exception.) Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.) and 30th-st.

STEAMER BROADWAY LEAVES PIER foot of Jay-st., (touching at Christopher,) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Fare to Yonkers, 10 cents; Dobbs' Ferry and Hastings, 20 cents; Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, 25 cents.

FOR NORWALK.—THE STEAMER CONFIDENCE leaves foot of Catharine-st. EVERY DAY, at 2 o'clock, for Norwalk, touching at Whitestone and City Island. Returning, leaves Norwalk every day, at 7 o'clock A. M. Fare to Norwalk, 50c.; to Whitestone and City Island, 25 cents.

FERRY TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE NAUSHON will run daily during the season. Leaves West 10th (Amos) st. at 9½, 12½, 3½; Spring st., 9¾, 12¾, 3¾; Pier No. 4 North River 10, 1, 4, landing at Fort Hamilton. Last trip from the Island, 6½. Fare 25 cents, includes a return ticket.

FOR MAMARONECK, NEW-ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND, WHITESTONE AND THROGG'S NECK, (Zerega's Dock.)—Fare only 25 cents.—The swift steamer ISLAND CITY leaves James-slip every day at 4 P. M. No dust—no coal gas.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT AND GREENPOINT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having elegant staterooms and other accommodations all new, will leave Pier No. 32 James' Slip East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE CITY OF HARTFORD or GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sunday excepted) at 5 P. M. Cabin fare $1 50. Deck, $1.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, AND RONDOUT.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—Steamer ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 A. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR PERTH AMBOY—LANDING AT CHELSEA, Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge, and Totten's Dock. The steamer THOMAS HUNT leaves the foot of Barclay-st., N. R., daily, at 3½ P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.
The Central Railroad of New-Jersey will sell Excursion Tickets during the Summer, through this region, commencing June 9. Fare for the entire Excursion $7 50. Tickets good for ten days. Leave Cortlandt-st. at 6 and 8 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M. Leave Pier No. 2 North River at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Apply for tickets at either place. For further information, apply to H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, 69 Wall-st.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS.
STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD.
Trains will run over the road every hour during the day, from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M., (excepting at 12 M.) No excursion in the vicinity of New-York affords a more beautiful ride. Fare through from New-York only 25 cents. Tickets can be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 2 Bowling-green, at the ferry, or at the depot on the island.

EXCURSIONS TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
VIA
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
Societies, Churches, Sunday-schools, &c., desirous of forming excursion parties to the above delightful watering place, will be dealt with on very liberal terms on application at the Company's Office corner of Fulton and Church sts.

SELECT FAMILY EXCURSION PIC-NIC, and a grand Floral Concert in the open air, at the "Children's Home," Snug Harbor, North Shore Staten Island, WEDNESDAY, July 11, by the Home Children, under the direction of Mr. A. P. PECK. Regular boats leave the City Pier, next the Battery, at 8, 10½ and 12½. A special boat leaves same Pier at 10½, returning at 4½ P. M. from Snug Harbor Dock. FLORA leaves Pier No. 2 North River at 9 A. M. and 1 o'clock. Tickets to Sabbath Schools coming by their own conveyance, 10 cents and 5 cents, may be had at the Staten Island Ferry Office, or from the Committee, at the entrance to the grounds.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY. The substantial steamer HERO, Capt. HANCOX, will leave Robinson-st. at 8 o'clock, Spring-st. at 8:15, Amos-st. Pier at 8:25, Peck-slip at 8:00, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 9 A. M.; returning by 4 P. M., landing at Pier No. 4, Robinson and Spring sts. Fishing tackle, bait, dinner, &c., provided. Fare 50 cents.

FOR COZZENS', WEST POINT, NEWBURGH and Poughkeepsie daily, by steamboat ALIDA. See advertisement in another column.

4 SECOND-HAND SAFES, WILDER'S AND Herring's Patents; also two large jewelers' safes, for sale low by QUIRK BROS., No. 28 Maiden-lane, N. Y., AGENTS FOR FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

SHIPPING.

THE CUNARD LINE.
STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
ETNA, Capt. ANDERSON, AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. HOCKLEY,
JURA, Capt. MOODIE, KEDAR, Capt. T. COOK,
and other magnificent and powerful steamers,
Will sail from New-York to Liverpool every alternate THURSDAY, calling at Queenstown to land passengers and dispatches.

ETNA	Thursday, 19th July.
JURA	Thursday, 2d August.
AUSTRALASIAN	Thursday, 16th August.
ETNA	Thursday, 30th August.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO QUEENSTOWN OR LIVERPOOL:
Cabin............$75.
Steerage............30.
An experienced surgeon on board.
For steerage passage apply to
GOODEVE, ARRELL & ELLIOT,
No. 152 Broadway.
For freight and cabin passage apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK TO GALWAY,
VIA ST. JOHNS.
By Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's side-wheel steamer PARANA.
The magnificent first class side-wheel steamer PARANA, Capt. ——, will sail on
TUESDAY, July 17,
for Galway, with passengers and freight, touching at St. Johns, N. F., for the Royal Mail.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class Cabin, $100, $90 and $75, according to selection of State-room.
Third-class forward Cabin, $35, including cooked provisions.
Passengers to St. Johns, $40.
Third-class passengers to provide bedding, knife, fork, plate, &c.
Passengers by this route are checked through to any of the principal cities on the railways of England and Ireland.
For passage and freight, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 21, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail August 18.

PORTLAND AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.
The first-class and favorite steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. EDW. E. VAILL,
will form a semi-weekly line to Portland, leaving Pier No. 9 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M. Passage and fare, including stateroom, $5.
This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds to Portland, and Grand Trunk Railway to Gorham, which is only six miles from the Glen House. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

STEAMER OF JULY 28,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail Steamship
VANDERBILT,
Capt. P. E. LEFEVRE,
Will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, New-York, at noon, SATURDAY, July 28, with mails, passengers and specie, for England and France.
First Cabin, $120. Second Cabin, $60.
D. TORRANCE, Agent, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Steamship ILLINOIS sails Aug. 11.

FOR HAVANA.
United States Mail Steamship Line, leaving every 20 days from each port,
Steamship QUAKER CITY.
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander.
This well-known and splendid steamship will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, July 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
Bills of Lading furnished and signed on board, on presentation of clearance. Freight received on the 11th inst. For freight or passage apply to
HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

STEAMER OF JULY 14,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail Steamship
ADRIATIC.
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will sail from pier foot of Canal-st., at 12 M., on SATURDAY, July 14, with mails, passengers and specie for the above ports.
For passage, having several first-class staterooms disengaged, apply to WILLIAM H. WICKHAM,
Office on the wharf foot of Canal st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage............$130
Second Cabin Passage............75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage............$110
Second Cabin Passage............60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Millar, leave Boston Wednesday, June 27.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, July 4
EUROPA, Leitch, leave Boston Wednesday, July 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, July 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, July 25.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 8.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, Aug. 15.
EUROPA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. JOS. J. COMSTOCK,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS
On the following days:

From Canal-st. wharf.	Leave Havre.
SATURDAY, July 14.	TUESDAY, June 18.
SATURDAY, Aug. 25.	TUESDAY, July 31.
SATURDAY, Oct. 6.	TUESDAY, Sept. 11.
	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and

Southampton the day after leaving Havre.
The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.
Cabin passage............$130
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 83 Wall-st.; for passage, to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
Agents at London and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL, TINKER & MORGAN.
Agent at Havre, JOHN PUNNETT, Esq.
Agent at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No. 12 Faubourg Montmarte.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF
LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool, by their favorite line of Packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:
WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, SWITZERLAND, PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,
making together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, ETC.
T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send for circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application; if by letter, inclose postage stamp to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York;
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.
The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, every THURSDAY, at 12 M., calling at Old Point Comfort to land passengers.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parish, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
Excursion tickets to Richmond or Petersburgh, and back, $15. To Norfolk and back, $13.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE new and first-class steamship R. R. CUYLER, Capt. F. CROCKER, will leave Pier No. 12 N. R., on THURSDAY, July 12, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets sold to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $36; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $26 50; Chattanooga, $26; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50. Also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates.
No charge for carriage hire in Savannah for through passengers.
Baggage checked free to all the above places.
Freight 10 cents per foot. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first class side-wheel steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on TUESDAY, July 10, at 4 P. M. from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places:
To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $30; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $23; Albany, $21; Atlanta, $21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 50; Knoxville, $26 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.
For freight and passage apply at No. 13 Broadway.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON.

WANTED—A VESSEL OF THE CAPACITY OF 2,000 barrels, to load for Jersey, England. Apply to H. L. ROUTH & SONS, No. 45 William-st.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 269 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 885 Broadway, corner of 19th-st.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON dentist, has removed to No. 39 West 20th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager............Mr. Joseph Jefferson.
Stage Manager............Mr. James Simmonds.
Musical Director............Mr. T. Baker.
Scenic Artist............Mr. J. E. Hayes.
Prompter............Mr. T. S. Cline.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
MONDAY, July 9,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
Will be presented
A NEW BURLESQUE,
entitled
TYCOON;
Or,
YOUNG AMERICA IN JAPAN.
With new Music by Thomas Baker
Magnificent Scenery by J. E. Hayes,
Dresses, Appointments, &c., &c.
Characters by
Mrs. JOHN WOOD,
Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
and
A TALENTED COMPANY.

After the farce the performance will be followed every evening with the new Burlesque of
TYCOON;
Or,
YOUNG AMERICA IN JAPAN.
PERSIMMONS (a fast youth of modern times kept fast locked by his father, which has a tendency to make him faster............Mrs. JOHN WOOD
THE TYCOON, (addicted to having his own way, putting his subjects out of the way, and bringing up a wayward daughter.)
Mr. J. JEFFERSON.
KONIAC, (a third-class spirit—i. e., a djinn, addicted to poker, a sort of settle imp—in fact, a regular Japanese Bohemian).......Mr. J. G. Burnet.
YOUNG COON, (a relative of old Zip Coon, and nephew of Tycoon)......Mr. James Simmonds.
CHAMBERLAIN, (master of the Rod, one of which is always in pickle for himself.)
Mr. C. Goodrich.
FLOXI, (keeper of the Half-way House in the clouds, consequently only a half-way spirit)
Mr. Hurley.
Guards,
Officers of Court,
Attendants, &c.
ALLURA, (whose father, old Tycoon, cannot allure her into a distasteful match)..Miss C. Jefferson.
BEGONIA, (a first-class spirit, addicted to falling in love with mere mortals, and receiving a mortal repulse)............Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau.
MYRTILLA, (a pure spirit)........Miss Hetty Warren.
FADDLE, (a young lady retained for the express purpose of administering a pill). Miss Ione Burke.
Amazons,
Fairies,
Female
Attendants, &c., &c.

The performance will commence with the laughable farce of
MY YOUNG WIFE
AND
MY OLD UMBRELLA.
Gregory Grizzle............Mr. JEFFERSON.
Doors open at 7½; commencing at 8 precisely.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GARIBALDI FUND.
WEDNESDAY NEXT, July 11.
The Artists of the several Opera Companies beg now to present to the public the programme selected for the
GRAND FESTIVAL BENEFIT
which they have arranged for
THE GARIBALDI FUND,
in aid of
THE SICILIAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE.
On WEDNESDAY NEXT, July 11
They trust that the well known liberality of the American public will enable them to send to the heroic GARIBALDI a substantial proof of the sympathy the Italian cause meets in this great country.
The performance will consist of
AN ENTIRE GRAND OPERA
And
TWO ACTS FROM TWO OTHER OPERAS.
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
LUCREZIA BORGIA. THE SICILIAN VESPERS.
THE GARIBALDI RATAPLAN.
Mme. FREZZOLINI, Mme. CORTESI.
Mme. COLSON.
Sig. MUSIANI, Sig. ERRANI,
FERRI and SUSINI,
And numerous other artists will appear
The whole under the direction of Sig. MUZIO.
On Monday, the sale of seats will commence at the Academy of Music, C. Breusing's and Sibel's, No. 12 Wall-st.
The prices of admission will be as usual. Reserved seats, $1 50; admission, $1; family circle, 50c.; amphitheatre, 25c.
Notice.—Admission tickets ($1 each) may likewise be had at all the principal hotels and music stores.
The entire proceeds will be handed to
GENERAL AVEZZANA,
to be remitted to his friend and brother in arms,
THE HEROIC GARIBALDI.
LETTER FROM GARIBALDI TO GEN. AVEZZANA.
TINO, Dec. 19 1859.
MY DEAR GENERAL: How often, in our late struggle with the Austrians, have I thought of my old General. How useful to us would have been your courage and military knowledge. And what painful reflections, my good friend, must have assailed you, to know of our battles with the enemies of Italy, and you so far away, unable to share our perils. But, though absent, you have contributed to collect means to redeem that country which has been the idol of your whole life. Please to direct the musket funds to Mr. Henry Besana, St. Dalmasio-st., No. 5 Rosso, Milan. Thank, in the name of Italy and in ours, the generous contributors, &c., &c. Believe me, ever yours, GARIBALDI.
Gen. G. AVEZZANA, New-York.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
JAMES M. NIXON............Lessee and Manager
NIXON'S MIDSUMMER ENTERTAINMENTS.
GARDENS PROMENADE, REFRESHMENTS, &c.
COOLEST PLACE IN NEW-YORK CITY.
Last week of the Farewell engagement of
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.
Being his last appearance in this country.
MONDAY EVENING, July 9, 1860.
Doors open at 6 o'clock To commence at 8 o'clock.
With Mr. Brougham's great Burlesque of
COLUMBUS,
Mr. BROUGHAM as Columbus; Miss CARRY NELSON as Columbia; and Mr. MARK SMITH as the King.
After which.
MUSICAL INTERLUDE of 40 minutes, for
PROMENADE AND REFRESHMENTS.
After the Interlude
Mlle. THELEUR, the GALE SISTERS, Mons. WEITHOFF, and the corps in characteristic dances.
To conclude with Morton's farce of
THE ETON BOY
By POLLY MARSHALL, DAVIDGE, DAVENPORT, &c., &c.
Tickets 50 cents, with secured seats. Box office open all day. Places may be taken in advance.
MATINEES on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
On SATURDAY next, FAREWELL BENEFIT and last appearance of Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.
In active preparation, on a magnificent scale, the Romantic Spectacle of
ALADDIN; Or, THE WONDERFUL LAMP.
with great cast, new scenery, gorgeous dresses, &c.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
UNDER THE PERSONAL SUPERVISION OF P. T. BARNUM.
The new Ventilators, Ice Fountains, &c., make this THE COOLEST PLACE IN THE CITY.
MONDAY, July 9, 1860.
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO E. F. TAYLOR, Stage Manager.
BY THE ENTIRE DRAMATIC COMPANY,
Who, with the following talented ladies and gentlemen have kindly volunteered their services: Mr. Geo. Jamison, Mr. W. R. Floyd, of Wallack's Theatre; Mr. Harry Pearson, Mr. James Craig, Billy O'Neil, the Irish Boy, Mr. J. E. Nagle.
Washington Brass Band, led by Richard Willis.
Mrs. R. France, Miss F. France, Miss Mary Partington, Mlle. Deulin, and petite Jennie and Ella.
In the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, will be performed,
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.
Ruy Gomez............Mr. J. E. Nagle.
Dance............Miss Mary Partington.
Irish Song and Jig............Billy O'Neil.
Performance of Brass Band.
To be followed by
THE PHENOMENON IN A SMOCK FROCK.
Buttercup............Mr. HARRY PEARSON.
EVENING, at 7½.
PRESUMPTIVE EVIDENCE:
Or: Murder Will Out.
Pryce Kinchela............Mr. GEO. JAMISON.
Lewey MADIGAN............BILLY O'NEIL.
DANCING, and
THE DUMB MAN OF MANCHESTER.
Tom, the Dumb Man............Mr. E. F. TAYLOR.

TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1860.
Will commence the Grand Summer Campaign with a
NEW AND NOVEL INFANTILE EXHIBITION,
Under the direction of Mr. GEO. SHELDON, by
36 TALENTED AND BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN,
From 4 to 14 years of age, the perfection of grace and loveliness. They will appear every Afternoon and Evening in the
FAIRY BALLET SPECTACLE OF CINDERELLA;
Or: *The Good Fairy and the Glass Slipper.*
Also, in Songs, Dances and Duets, in great variety, which will afford the most interesting and pleasing
AMUSEMENT FOR FAMILIES AND CHILDREN
ever before offered at this establishment, or in this City.
In addition, will be seen at all hours, the extraordinary and
WONDERFUL ALBINO FAMILY,
a Husband, Wife and Child, each one with Pure White Skin, Silken White Hair, Pink Eyes, &c.,
Though born of perfectly black parents.
They are the greatest wonders of the world.
VANTILE MACK, the infant Lambert, or
GIANT BABY,
Seven years old, weighing 257 pounds, and measuring 64 inches round the chest!
FINEST AQUARIA IN THE WORLD!
Filled with beautiful living Fish, living Seal, &c.
THE LIVING "WHAT IS IT?" or MAN-MONKEY,
the most interesting, amusing, and wonderful creature known.
THE FAMOUS "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR!"
DR. R. O. WICKWARE, THE LIVING SKELETON.
Cosmoramic and Stereoscopic Views of the
GREAT STEAMSHIP "GREAT EASTERN."
Madame DELMONTE, the celebrated Fortune-Teller.
BABY ANACONDAS, SERPENT AND HAPPY FAMILY.
GREAT VARIETY of NEW WAX FIGURES.
Admittance to everything, 25 cents; Parquette, 15 cents extra. Children under 10, 15 cents; and to the Parquette, 10 cents.

MONS. DE LAVE,
THE CELEBRATED ROPE WALKER,
will perform on the rope near the New Dorp Station of the
STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD,
and in the immediate vicinity of the Camp ground of the
SEVENTH REGIMENT,
on MONDAY, July 9; WEDNESDAY, July 11; and FRIDAY, July 13, between the hours of 3 and 4 P. M.
Extra Trains every half hour. Fare from New-York 20c. Parties must procure tickets at Ferry office before crossing.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS
AT NIBLO'S SALOON.
COMIC PIECE—STATUE LOVER.
With other entertainments.
To commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents. Children half price

DUSSELDORF GALLERY,
No. 548 Broadway.
OVER 120 MAGNIFICENT PAINTINGS,
With SEVERAL FINE STATUES.
Admission 25 cents. Open Day and Evening.

THE MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR THE ENSLAVED will be held in the lecture-room of the Church of the Puritans, corner of 15th-st. and Union-square, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
REDUCTION OF ADMISSION.
The charge for admission to the Steamship GREAT EASTERN is now reduced to FIFTY CENTS.
Children under 12 years of age half-price.
Ticket Office on the wharf.
J. H. YATES,
Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1860.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE FLORENCES.
FIRST NIGHT OF
THE NEW BURLESQUE,
BY BROUGHAM
THE GREAT EASTERN.
(Principal characters by the Florences.)
IRISH LION.
TIM MOORE, (with song and dance). Mr. FLORENCE.
THE YANKEE HOUSEKEEPER.
Peg Ann Mehitable Higginfluter, (with Yankee songs)............Mrs. W. J. Florence.
Barney, an Irish Lad............Mr. W. J. Florence.
Doors open at 7½, commences at 8 o'clock.

PALACE GARDENS,
Fourteenth-st., near Sixth-av.
THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock,
GRAND VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL ENTERTAINMENT,
By Mr. J. F. STRATTON'S unrivaled
PALACE GARDEN ORCHESTRA,
And the following eminent Vocalists:
Mme JOHANNA FICHER, Miss E. M. WREN,
Mr. CROZIER, LITTLE MARTHA WREN,
and the Comic Wonder,
LITTLE FRED WREN.
ADMISSION, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

707. GURNEY'S GALLERY, 707.
No. 707 Broadway,
First block below the New-York Hotel.
On exhibition,
THE DYING TE-CUM-SEH,
and other elegant pieces of Statuary by
CHEVALIER PETTRICH.
Open from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. Admission, 25 cents.
N. B.—The Photographic Exhibition Gallery is open for FREE INSPECTION from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M.

WHITLOCK'S
FREE GALLERY
OF OIL-PAINTINGS,
No. 360 CANAL-ST.

FINE ARTS.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
CHURCH'S LATEST WORK,
TWILIGHT IN THE WILDERNESS,
At GOUPIL & CO.'S, No. 772 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents.

HUGHES' GALLERY.—765 Broadway; exhibition of PICTURES free; portraits of South American notabilities.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, June 25, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations 2:30, 4 and 5 P. M.; [for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:10 P. M., from White-st., Depot;] for Croton Falls 8:15 A. M., stopping at Williams Bridge and stations above; for Dover Plains, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations above; this train runs to Millerton Saturday evenings; for Albany, 10:15 A. M. Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls, and stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 5 and 7 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; this train leaves Millerton every Monday morning at 5:25 A. M.; Croton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., stopping at all stations north of White Plains
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 23, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:20 P. M., (Sundays included.) Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 8:05 (Sundays included,) and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—SUMMER PLEASURE TRAVEL.—Five daily trains (Sundays excepted) for LAKE MAHOPAC, WEST POINT, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, LEBANON SPRINGS, SHARON SPRINGS, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, TRENTON FALLS, NIAGARA FALLS, LAKE GEORGE, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL and QUEBEC. Elegant saloon cars for families to SARATOGA SPRINGS, without change of cars. Baggage checked through, and tickets sold at Company's Depôts, Chambers-st. and 31st-st. For particulars as to trains, see Time Tables.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua, and principal stations; Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after July 9, the steamboats RIP VAN WINKLE and ALICE PRICE will leave Robinson-st. Wharf (north side) at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., connecting with cars at Port Monmouth. Returning, will leave Long Branch at 6½ A. M., 8½ A. M., and 6 P. M. The ALICE PRICE will make an extra trip EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 5½ P. M., from foot of Robinson-st., meeting an extra train for Long Branch and other stations.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—Trains leave Cortlandt-st. for Schooley's Mountain, Budd's Lake, and Lake Hopatcong, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. After June 30, Saturday Express train, at 5:10 P. M.; returning, leaves Hackettstown on Mondays, at 6 A. M.; arriving in New-York at 8:35.

SEVENTH REGIMENT ENCAMPMENT—ON STATEN ISLAND.—A special train of cars in addition to regular trains, will run to and from all the boats to the camp ground. Fare 20 cents from New-York. Passengers must procure tickets at the ferry office in New-York before crossing.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:40 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY BEEF AND PORK.—NAVY AGENCY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1860.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Beef," and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, on MONDAY, the 9th of July next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk, to the United States, at the Navy-yard at Brooklyn—
1,000 barrels of Beef.
1,000 barrels of Pork.
The Beef must be from well-fattened cattle. The Pork must be packed from corn-fed, well-fattened hogs. The barrels must conform as near to Navy Beef and Pork contract barrels as practicable.
Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the Collector or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee. The Beef and Pork must conform with the usual inspection of the Navy-yard.
Full particulars may be ascertained by application to the Commandant of the Navy-yard, or this office.
N. B.—The above Beef and Pork is purchased on account of defaulting contractors, and must be furnished within ten days of the date of notice of the acceptance of proposal. GEO. N. SANDERS, Navy Agent.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the 13th Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, July 18, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting, graining and varnishing the wood work, furniture, and walls of Grammar School No. 4, in said Ward. Also, for the alteration and fitting up of the 3d and 4th floors in the west wing of said building, for Class-rooms, and to put in new sliding-doors in the Primary Department, in accordance with the plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any and all proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
ENEAS ELLIOT,
LEWIS WITHINGTON,
ALONZO G. REYNOLDS,
Committee on Buildings and Furniture of the 13th Ward Board of School Officers.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the School Officers of the XVIth Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th of July, instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, for painting the interior walls of Ward School house No. 45, and the interior of Primary School-house No. 19, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so. THOMAS CHRYSTY,
Chairman Board School Officers XVIth Ward.
AUGUSTUS C. BOORAEM, Secretary.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.
PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.
Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 25 feet.
These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.
For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply, personally or by letter, to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Burling-slip.

SONG OF THE WEARY.

BY WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE.

I.

Soon, O soon shall the race be run!
The pain and the sorrow soon are o'er:
Lower and lower is sinking the sun
On the gloomy waste of Being's shore.
Joyously sound in thy turret above,
Bell, O releasing bell of Time!
Ah, there is but little here for love,
And the vulture tears the moaning dove;
There is nothing left but to look above:
Then joyously sound thy burial chime,
Bell, O releasing bell of Time!

II.

For many there may be rainbows curled,
But for us there is only scowling cloud;
So, a proud good-bye to the careless world,
And a welcome warm to the waiting shroud.
Joyously sound in thy turret above,
Bell, O releasing bell of Time!
Ah, there is but little here for love,
And the vulture tears the moaning dove;
There is nothing left but to look above:
Then joyously sound thy burial chime,
Bell, O releasing bell of Time!

LEON DE BOURNAY;

OR

THE CONSPIRATOR OF CORDOVA.

A TALE OF MOORISH SPAIN.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

[*Continued from our last.*]

The maiden cast her eyes upon the floor, for she knew not what to say. That she thought much, and felt much, was very evident; but she seemed afraid to speak—almost afraid again to meet the gaze of her preserver. Gabriel, however, seemed to understand the matter, for he shook his head with the old meaning look, and then turned the conversation upon the robbers.

"They are a reckless set," said the vine-dresser, "and many a crusade has been made against them; but they cannot be overcome. Their numbers are great, and their strongholds in the fastnesses of the mountains are impregnable. And moreover, their mighty chieftain, Miramolin, is as crafty as he is bold and wicked."

"I have heard," remarked Leon, "that this Miramolin was once a sheik of noble standing in Cordova."

The vine-dresser looked towards Lulah, as though she were best qualified to answer this question.

"I have heard," she said, directing her glance once more upon our hero, "that Miramolin is a nephew of the great rebel, Omar ben Hafs. He comes of a stock fond of rebellion and blood, and is a most fitting representative. He is a daring man and a wicked one."

"I should like to meet him," muttered Leon, half to himself.

"No, no," cried the maiden, quickly, "there is no need of that." She seemed to realize that she had betrayed an unusual emotion, for she cast her eyes again upon the floor with unmistakable marks of confusion.

Gabriel looked into his master's face, and when he saw the expression which rested there, he shook his head with more meaning than before. The host, however, had noticed nothing unusual, and he went on talking about the robbers until his good wife called his attention to the making of provision for entertaining their guests through the night.

"I do not think it would be safe for me to venture upon my return in this storm," said Lulah, bending her ear to the howling blast and beating rain.

"Mercy!" exclaimed Doris, horrified at the thought. "You could not live in such a time. No, no,—we will afford you such shelter as our poor cot will afford, and in the morning I hope the storm may be passed."

So it was arranged that they should all remain through the night, and at an early hour preparations were made for retiring. The hostess took Lulah with her into her own apartment, while her husband provided for Leon and Gabriel.

At an early hour in the morning our hero was astir, and upon going out of doors he found the sun just rising, bright and clear, over the mountains. The storm had been a severe one, as was evident from the deep gullies upon the hillside, and the swollen, rushing river; but all was calm now overhead, and the roads were not damaged. He called Gabriel away, and took a walk around the bluff.

"My master!" said the esquire, after they had walked some distance in silence, "I suppose you mean to accompany the lady Lulah back to the city?"

"Of course," answered the knight, without raising his eyes.

"Perhaps you would like to have me give up my horse, that I won from that robber, and take myself along on foot?"

"I had thought of that, Gabriel."

"So I supposed. But, don't you think it would be safer for me to bear the lady company, and leave you to trudge alone?"

"How?"

"I think I had better be the maiden's escort."

"You, Gabriel? Ha, ha,—you are witty this morning."

"And yet I am in earnest."

"In earnest? Why—what do you mean?"

"I mean that the lady has seen enough of you."

"Gabriel!"

"Don't be offended, my master; but be reasonable. I can see, and I know what I say. The lady already feels more than gratitude—more than friendship—towards you. You have no right to trifle with her. Don't get angry. I don't mean that you would stoop to willful trifling; but, if you awaken love in her bosom, your own sense must tell you that it can only end in disappointment."

"Do you think she loves me, Gabriel?"

Now if the esquire had been wise he would have turned this off very lightly; but he was honest, and did not know what a power love might have over the bravest knight.

"Love you!" he replied, with energy. "Why, bless your soul, her heart fluttered, when she spoke to you, like a wounded dove. I sat and watched her, and I saw it all."

"And I suppose you watched me, too?"

"I couldn't help it."

"And did you see my heart flutter?"

"Your heart don't flutter so readily, my master; but the tale was told in your eyes. Ah—you'd better let me go with her, while you busy yourself with something which may have a more satisfactory ending."

The knight walked on a little while in a thoughtful mood, and finally he stopped and spoke:

"Gabriel, I am not offended at anything you have said; but I do not wish to hear any more upon this subject. I shall be governed entirely by my own judgment, and the consequences be upon my own head. Now let it pass."

This was a finality which the esquire was forced to accept, and he would have allowed the conversation to turn upon some other topic, only his master did not seem inclined to talk, so he was comparatively silent during the remainder of the walk.

When they returned to the cot they found the females up, and the morning meal prepared. After partaking of the repast, the knight approached Lulah, and asked her if he should bear her company to her home. She did not wish to trouble him, she said, but she should feel safer under his escort.

Surely it was no trouble to him. It would be a pleasure.

So Gabriel was forced to give up his horse, and after he had helped Alcassim move away the bodies of the dead robbers, he brought the beasts won from the robbers to the door, having fixed Lulah's saddle, taken from her dead steed, upon the animal she was to ride. Leon and the lady were both warm in their gratitude to the good host and his wife, and when they had bestowed upon them a few golden tokens thereof, they mounted their horses, and started towards the city, the esquire trudging along behind.

As soon as the knight and his companion had fairly broken the reserve, so that conversation flowed freely, they found plenty of things to talk about. Leon told her of his home in Normandy—of his broad estates and thriving villages—of his great old castle, and numerous retainers—and of the nature of the country and its people. Then they talked of Spain—of its Government—and of the occasional wars between the Moors and the Christians. This latter theme came nigh to their hearts, and, under the impulse of an emotion something more than generous, the maiden said:

"I see not why the Moor and the Christian should fight. Surely, they are of one great family—of one blood—children of one great Father."

"Lady, you speak like a Christian," returned Leon, bending his gaze upon her.

"Perhaps I have reason to do so," she replied, with a light smile. "The woman who nursed me, from infancy to maidenhood, was a Christian, though very few were aware of the fact. She was from Suakin, and was a good, intelligent woman."

"Ah!" cried de Bournay, urged on by a power which he did not try to control, "if you were but willing to take another Christian companion!" He stopped from the weight of his own feelings. Lulah trembled, but made no reply. She was not angry, though, for the light of her dark eye was too rich and warm. Leon de Bournay saw this, and he proceeded:

"Do not think me presumptuous, nor blame me for my seeming haste. We are near to the city, and another opportunity may not offer itself; so I cannot let this pass. O, I have loved you since first I saw you. Your image has been with me continually, a part of my every thought. And this sweet season of communion has opened the bud to its fullest blossom of love and devotion. Say—O, say—does my love offend you!"

The answer was a silent one, with head bowed, and with bright tears glistening upon the long lashes.

"Sweet Lulah, may I not call you dearest? May I not love you?" The horses were very near together, and he took her hand as he spoke. "Last night," he added with gushing tenderness, "when you reclined upon my bosom—when I held you in these arms, and pledged my life for your safety—I thought 'twould be an earthly heaven where thy love should reign. O, shall not that bliss be mine?"

She did not draw her hand away, nor did she yet speak; but she trembled more perceptibly, and the tears gathered more thickly upon her silken lashes.

"See," he cried, "here comes thy father with his attendants."

Lulah looked up and saw that it was so. Not far distant, and just emerging from the gates of a private palace, was the Sheik Baal Tamar, and with him came a score more of horsemen.

"We must soon separate," said our hero, in quick, earnest tones. "O, will you not speak one word? Shall I not hope that you love me?"

The maiden hesitated no longer. With a warm, soft light beaming from her lustrous eyes, and with earnest truth in every line of her beautiful face, she frankly, plainly said:

"I would not lie to save a crown; and from thee I would nothing conceal. If it is weakness, then am I weak; if it is wrong, Allah forgive me. I cannot say I love thee not, for my heart is fast in thy keeping. Be generous, noble sir, and grant me all indulgence. At some time we may meet again."

"And until then," cried the knight, "I may know that thou lovest me?"

"With a love that must live while my heart beats," replied Lulah, utterly unable to disguise or control this first warm gushing of her soul's new affection.

In a moment more the new-comers were so near that further conversation was impossible, and the knight of Normandy turned to receive the noble sheik.

CHAPTER III.

RATHER DUBIOUS.

Beal Tamar, the prime minister of Abderahman III., was a stout knight, of middle age, and of an open, frank countenance. He was proud of his position and tenacious of his rights, but far from being arbitrary or unjust. Those who knew him only as an officer found him stern and unyielding, while those who commanded his friendship found him faithful and true.

There was one man in the minister's train whom we will introduce and describe here, since he is to play an important part in our story. This was Abu Zamar, Governor of Cazalla. He was a young man, not over thirty; of a stout, well-proportioned frame; and, withal, very handsome; so far as mere outward features can go. He was the son of a man who had been a very near and dear friend of the king, and hence his preferment to the office he held; for, had Abderahman judged him solely by his fitness, he would never have appointed him to so important a governorship. However, if the monarch saw little executive ability in the child of his old friend, he did not suspect positive evil; so he left him in his honorable position. And he did more. He asked the prime minister to bestow upon Abu Zamar the hand of the fair Lulah; and the minister had consented so to do. We said that Abu Zamar was handsome; but he who sought a true friend would never have dared to trust him. The glitter of his black eye was icy and snake-like, and the curl of his thin, bloodless lip was bitter and sarcastic.

Baal Tamar hastened towards his daughter when he saw her, and when he had embraced her, he was anxious to know what had detained her through the long night. She told him, in as few words as possible, of the venture she had made towards the mountains—of the attack of the robbers—of the capture of her attendants—of her flight—and of her final rescue by the brave Norman knight. She grew warm in her speech, and her eye sent forth a deeper glow, as she told of de Bournay's gallant conduct. Her father saw only gratitude in her look and tone, and when he turned towards our hero he grasped him by the hand, and thanked him with tears in his eyes.

"Noble Sir," he cried, "I have long known thee for an upright, studious man, but henceforth I will know thee for one of my dearest friends. Come with me to my palace, and I will thank thee again."

"Not now, not now," returned de Bournay, deeply touched by the sheik's gratitude. "I must repair to my own lodgings; but, at some other time, I may be happy to enjoy your liberal hospitality. At all events, Sir, I shall bear your friendship near to my heart, and cherish it as an honor."

"Very well," responded Baal Tamar. "You must do now as you please; but remember, my doors are always open to you."

Thus speaking, the sheik turned to some of his followers, and bade them prepare a new horse for the lady Lulah; and when this had been done, the beast which she had thus far ridden, was given up to Gabriel, who had already reached the spot. Before Lulah turned away with her father, she cast a loving glance upon Leon, and murmured some words of blessing and gratitude. He replied to them as best he could, and then bade her a tender adieu.

There was one in the train of the minister who saw more than gratitude in the look and tone of the maiden, and who detected something deeper than mere friendship in the bearing of the Norman knight; and that was Abu Zamar. His dark eye flashed with a lightning gleam as he noticed this, and his hand crept nervously down to the hilt of his sword. But he made no further demonstration then. Those who knew him best saw that he was troubled, and some there were who could divine its cause, though they may have passed it by as only a momentary cloud of passion. Once the young sheik seemed upon the point of addressing the Christian knight; but he turned his horse with an abrupt jerk of the rein, and rode away by the side of Baal Tamar.

De Bournay watched the party until they were gone from his sight, and then started on, with his eyes bent upon his saddle-bow; but he was speedily aroused from his reverie by Gabriel, who had ridden up to his side.

"My master," said the esquire, in a tone of much concern, "do you know what you have done?"

"Done?" repeated Leon, with an inquiring look.

"Aye. Can you see what you've done?"

"I'm not in a mood for jesting, Gabriel."

"God forbid that I should jest at such a time as this. No, no. By my honor, Sir Leon, I do mean to serve and save thee, if I can. Did you not notice the countenance of that snake-eyed Moor, the Governor of Cazalla?"

"No—I did not look him in the face."

"But I did, my master; and I can swear that he means thee no good. Surely you know his character."

"I have heard it spoken of."

"Then you should know him well enough. I tell thee, he is jealous of thee. He marked the bearing of the lady Lulah, even to her very look; and he watched thee, too; and I saw his hand clutched upon his sword-hilt as he gazed upon thee; and I could read the look of vengeance which spread all over his cold, wicked face. You must beware of that man!"

"Nonsense, Gabriel. You are frightened without a cause. I have no fear of Abu Zamar. Even if he had cause for enmity——"

"Hold, my master. Not quite so fast. Let me meet you as you go. Hath he not cause for enmity? If you have not forgotten your trust in me—if you have not entirely overlooked my long friendship for thee—answer me plainly. Do you not love the Moorish maiden?"

"Yes."

"And have you not spoken of love to her?"

"Yes."

"And she, as you rode together, did respond in love to thee?"

"Aye, Gabriel, thou art right."

"And do you think that Abu Zamar could not see this? Upon my soul, he saw it all, and knew it very well; for it was written as plainly upon the maiden's face, and upon your own, as though the god of love himself had painted it with a brush. And is not Lulah his affianced bride? Doth he not expect soon to possess her hand, and gain new power and wealth thereby? And will you still say that he hath no cause for enmity towards thee?"

"Well, well," returned de Bournay, a little impatiently, "he may find cause for enmity; but he will not dare to harm me."

"You deceive yourself, Sir Leon. Abu Zamar dares to do anything that may minister to his passions; and he may do it with comparative safety, too. Remember, he is a Moorish governor, while you are a stranger in the midst of a wayward, revengeful people. I tell you, he will never allow you to go in safety to the dwelling of Baal Tamar. As sure as you live, he will seek some speedy revenge upon you."

"Tut, tut, Gabriel; you go beyond the bounds of reason now. Still, there is much to be thought of in what you say, and I will give it due consideration."

By this time they had reached a crowded part of the city, and the conversation was dropped. The knight rented a small dwelling near the river, the front of which stood close upon the street, while in the rear was a garden that extended to the water. This garden was protected by a high wall of solid masonry, with a gate opening to a boat-landing upon the river, and containing many choice fruit-trees and fragrant flowers. Gabriel did the cooking, and took care of the premises, his master, however, often assisting him in the heavier work. The knight's first movement, upon reaching his abode, was to change his raiment, after which he sat down to his studies, while his esquire went out to the maket for provisions. Leon sat down to study, but his mind was not to be fixed upon the problems in the book before him. Strive and struggle as he would, the lovely Lulah was the one theme which captured his thoughts.

It was late in the afternoon. Gabriel was busy in the garden, and the knight was in his study, still dreaming over the adventure of the previous evening. As he sat thus, with his head leaning upon his hand, there came a rap upon the outer door. At first he did not move; but when the summons was repeated he started forth to answer it; and he was not a little surprised upon finding Abu Zamar there, with two stout attendants.

"Sir Knight," spoke the governor, with the tone of one who has only some ordinary business to transact, "I would claim a few moments of your time, if you have them to spare."

"I am at your service, my lord," replied our hero. "Will you enter my dwelling?"

Abu Zamar bade his attendants to remain where they were, and then followed the knight to his private apartment.

"Will you be seated?" asked de Bournay, at the same time proffering a stool.

"No," returned the Moor, "I will stand." His manner was now abrupt, and his look exceedingly nervous. "I have come," he resumed, "upon a business which I think may soon be settled, and I will proceed to it at once."

"I am all attention," said Leon, who had put aside his own seat.

"Then thus it is," resumed the visitor, with an icy, contracted tone: "You were last night thrown into circumstances which afforded you an opportunity of rendering important service to the lady Lulah. This morning you bore her company to the city. I shall not ask you of anything that has passed, for I know enough. Still, I may here remark that I am not so blind as to be totally ignorant of those things which transpire before my very eyes; nor am I such a dolt as to be unable to read something where much is written. And now, Sir, I come to the point. Baal Tamar, in the excess of his gratitude, offered you the hospitality of his palace. I ask you—do you mean to accept his invitation?"

"My lord, you ask me a strange question," replied de Bournay, with perfect calmness.

"And yet it is a question I wish you would answer."

There was a spirit of haughtiness in this last speech which touched the Christian knight to the quick, and he answered not quite so coolly as before:

"The matter of visiting a friend is something confined to my own private affairs, and I do not choose to be questioned thereupon."

"Have a care, Sir Christian. I am really bent upon promoting your own welfare. Will you answer my question?"

"No, Sir; I will not."

The Moor started like a troubled snake, and the thin, bloodless lip bore a livid hue.

"Enough upon that point," he said. "Since you will not answer my question, you will listen to my demand. You must not visit at the dwelling of Baal Tamar!"

"Must not?" repeated de Bournay, as though he might have misunderstood.

"You MUST NOT! This may seem precipitate, but I think it best to settle such matters in due season. If you let this thing stop where it is, all may be well; but if you pursue the acquaintance which you have accidentally formed in the minister's family, the worse may be yours."

"My Lord of Cazalla," returned Sir Leon, proudly and defiantly, "I will not pretend to misunderstand you, for your manner conveys as much meaning as your words. But I have to assure you that nothing which you can say or do will have the least influence upon my future movements. I shall obey the laws of the land, and keep myself within the bounds of strict propriety, but beyond this I will acknowledge no mentor."

"By the beard of the Prophet, Sir Knight, you are running your infidel head into fatal danger!" cried the Moor, with his hand resting nervously upon the hilt of his sword.

"Since the danger is mine, I will boldly meet it," replied de Bournay, growing more calm as the other became more angry.

"Is it thus you will have the matter left?" demanded Abu Zamar.

"It is."

"Then so be it," the Moor said, in a whispering, hissing tone. He drew his bright blade half out from its golden scabbard, and then thrust it back with a clang that echoed through the house. "Be it as you will have it," he added, turning towards the door. "If you are satisfied, I am." And with this he strode away.

In a little while Gabriel came in. He had seen the Moor go away, and he was anxious to know what had transpired.

"Is it not as I told you?" he said, after he had heard his master's story.

"Let it be as it may," returned the knight, quickly and emphatically; "I shall not change my course in the least. Upon that I am resolved."

"But, my master——"

"I want no buts, good Gabriel. I shall pursue the straight path of my own will, and abide the consequences. Still," the knight added, in a softer key, "I appreciate your motives, and thank you for your good intentions. But, ere we talk more upon the subject, we will await some further development."

Though the esquire said no more, yet he was far from being satisfied to let the matter drop thus. He reasoned with himself, and he reasoned well. De Bournay placed too much dependence upon his own natural and inherited resources. He fancied that his name, his character, and his lordly title of a Norman Count, would be a sufficient protection against any malignant enemy. But Gabriel saw differently. He knew that a Norman title was of little worth in Cordova, especially against the wiles of a powerful and wealthy Moor. However, he consented to let the matter rest for the present, though he was resolved to keep his eyes open.

In the evening, after supper, the knight took his esquire with him, and pulled his light skiff out upon the river, a crescent moon, some few days old, shedding a soft light over the water. They glided along by the palace of Baal Tamar, and as they passed those apartments which extended out into the garden, Leon gazed up at the lighted windows as though he would gain some token of the presence of the loved one. Gabriel read his thoughts, but made no remark. When the moon had gone they returned to their own landing, and soon afterwards sought their rest.

How long de Bournay had slept he could not tell, though it must have been past midnight, when he was aroused by a loud noise at one of the doors. He had started from his bed, and was listening to the sound, when Gabriel rushed in with a lighted lamp in his hand.

"Ha, Gabriel, is this you? What means all this disturbance?"

"There are men in the garden, my master—a large body of them."

"In the garden?"

"Yes. They must either have scaled the wall, or else have forced the water-gate. But there they are, and they surely mean us no good. We can make our escape into the street."

"But," interposed the knight, hurrying on his garments as he spoke, and securing his good sword, "what manner of men are they?"

"I have looked out at one of the rear windows," replied the esquire; "but I could not make them out. I could only see that they were armed, and that they came on as though for mischief. Hark! there goes the door! Quick, or it will be too late!"

But it was too late as it was. Whoever they were that had thus attacked the house, they had come in from the river, and had forced the rear door without so much as asking if they might enter in. De Bournay had leaped out into the open court, with his sword in his hand, when he was confronted by a band of stout, villanous looking men, one of whom carried a torch which he had just lighted, and which shed a lurid glare upon his wild, savage companions.

The above is all of this story that will be published in our columns. The continuation of it from where it leaves off here can be found only in the New-York Ledger, the great family paper, which is for sale at all the stores throughout the city and country, where papers are sold. Remember, and ask for the New-York Ledger of July 21, which will be ready Monday next, and in it you will find the continuation of the story from where it leaves off here.

The Ledger is mailed to subscribers at $2 a year, or two copies for $3. Address your letters to Robert Bonner, publisher, No. 40 Park-row, New-York. It is the handsomest and best family paper in the country, elegantly illustrated, and characterized by a high moral tone.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DISPLAY YOUR BUNTING ON SUNDAY.—Attention has been called to the neglect of many persons in charge of our vessels in port to observe the custom of showing their colors on Sundays and holidays, and the Chamber of Commerce passed the following resolution in relation to it:

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce recommend, that masters of vessels in the port of New-York hoist their flags on Sundays and holidays, as a mark of respect to the day and to the nation.

It is of course understood that this neglect is merely the result of the fact that on arrival of our ships at this port, the crews are discharged and a watchman or shipkeeper placed in charge, till ready for sea again, no officer living on board. On foreign vessels lying in our waters, the observance is very general.

Our shipmasters who have overlooked this matter will, we presume, in future give instructions to air their bunting on all proper occasions.

GRADUATES REUNION OF THE PHRENOCOSMIAN SOCIETY.—The Annual Graduates' Reunion of the Phrenocosmian Society, of the Free Academy, took place on Friday evening, at their rooms in the Academy, corner of Lexington-avenue and Twenty-third-street. The exercises consisted of essays, orations, declamations, readings, a farewell poem, and a debate on the question: "Is the form of Government of England superior to that of the United States," in which members of the Graduating Class alone participated. The several performances were conducted with great spirit, and executed with credit to the young gentlemen taking part in them.

EXCURSION ON A PILOT-BOAT.—The new pilot-boat *Charles H. Marshall*, built by HENRY STEERS, for Capt. J. JOHNSON, A. NELSON and others, made a trial trip on Saturday, going out as far as the Light Ship, and returning towards evening. Capt. MARSHALL, MOSES H. GRINNELL, JOSEPH HOXIE, G. W. BLUNT and several clergymen were on board, who expressed themselves highly pleased with the performances of the boat. A dinner was served on board, and there were toasts mutuall complimentary, and speeches in response by several of the guests. The boat made a trip to the *Great Eastern*, giving the company a handsome view of the ship.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS—CAPT. LEONARD APPOINTED INSPECTOR.—At a meeting of the Board on Saturday, Capt. JAMES LEONARD was appointed Inspector of Police, and Sergt. JOHN C. HELME Captain of the Seventeenth Precinct. Officers H. P. KELLY and JOHN M. THOMPSON, of Brooklyn, tendered their resignations, to take effect immediately. The usual report of the Sanitary Squad was received, and the Board adjourned.

SALE OF THE WARDROBE, STAGE PROPERTIES, &C., OF THE LATE WILLIAM E. BURTON.—The entire private stock and theatrical wardrobe, stage properties, music and manuscript plays of the late WM. E. BURTON are announced to be sold to-morrow and on Wednesday, by Messrs. SABIN & Co. The wardrobe is one of the most valuable and complete in the country, including every variety of costume, from the most ordinary to the most costly. The sale will be one of great interest, and will, undoubtedly, be largely attended.

FOUND DROWNED.—Cockswain SMILEY and the crew of Harbor Police boat No. 8, discovered the body of a man floating in the East River, opposite Pier No. 6, yesterday morning, and towed him into the Whitehall-slip. He was apparently about 30 years of age, was well dressed, with black coat and pants, white vest and patent-leather gaiters. He had evidently been only a short time in the water. The Coroner was notified, and an inquest will be held today.

REUNION OF THE "CHI PSI" SOCIETY.—The Chi Psi Society, which includes Chapters in our principal colleges, will celebrate a Reunion at Hamilton College on the 17th inst. The public exercises will consist of an oration by the Rev. C. D. HELMER, of Milwaukee, and a poem by W. W. HOWE, of New York. It is expected that a large number of graduate members of the Society will be present.

WATERFALLS AT HIGH BRIDGE.—The Croton Water Department are engaged in cleansing the Aqueduct at High Bridge and its vicinity. The process is effected by letting off the water through two openings at the top of the Bridge, thus forming two cascades one hundred and ten feet in height, and adding considerably to the well-known attractions of the structure.

FOR EUROPE.—The steamship *Kangaroo*, with 260 passengers and $265,592 in specie on freight, left this port for Liverpool on Saturday. The steamship *New-York* for Bremen *via* Southampton, also left at the same time with 148 passengers, and $230,000 in specie.

Farewell Sermon of Dr. Cheever Previous to his Departure for Europe.

The Church of the Puritans was filled last evening to listen to a sermon from Dr. CHEEVER, on the occasion of his taking leave of absence for a visit to Europe. The text was 2d Corinthians, 10th chapter and 4th verse: "For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strongholds." He said: "The phrase 'not carnal' comprehends all that a carnal policy might and would resort to, irrespective of God's word. It comprehends not merely the employment of violent methods—not merely swords and revolvers, and all the implements and stratagems of war, but political intrigues, parties, combinations of ambition and wealth, Satanic expediencies, bribes, and all the methods of influence and strength that men resort to whose dependence is not on God—not on divine truth—but who, on the whole, are under the guidance of the carnal mind, which is enmity against God. The strongholds we are to attack are those of sin and Satan. They are to be assaulted and carried by the word of truth, by the power of God, by the armor of righteousness on the right hand and on the left." He went on to explain the ground which the Church of the Puritans has taken on the Slavery question, and the treatment which they had received at the hands of the Churches, the ministers and religious newspapers. The Church should take high ground in antagonism to all systems of organized iniquity. They should be met with organized opposition. When WASHINGTON drove the British troops out of Boston, he did it by taking and fortifying Dorchester Heights, overlooking the city. He was not strong enough to meet the enemy on their ground, or to undertake any assault from their level. The whole army must take position for an annihilating bombardment, otherwise it would have been useless for each man to have played the hero with his own gun, or even for all of them together to have attacked the enemy on their own level. The Church of the Puritans had taken the position that slaveholding, under all circumstances, was sinful, and that no slaveholder ought to be admitted to the Christian Church. The slaveholder he compared to the murderer, the thief, the drunkard or adulterer, about which character there was no dispute as to their fitness for membership of the Church. He would as soon talk of admitting Christian polygamists or Christian idolators as Christian slaveholders.

In conclusion, Dr. CHEEVER stated that one object of his visit to Great Britain was to make known the need of their sympathy in favor of all who in this country are laboring in behalf of the enslaved, and by the blessing of God he hoped to accomplish some good results by such a visit. He should assuredly speak as plainly there as he had spoken here; he should endeavor to state fairly and truly the condition, attitude and spirit of the churches and the ministry in this country. He should endeavor to awaken and arouse the consciences of the people of Great Britain to a more intense feeling and action in reference to the sin of Slavery, and the iniquity of sanctioning it in any way, even in appearance. He cautioned the Church not to be disturbed by any attacks, assaults or misrepresentations of what he might have occasion to say on the other side of the water. He expressed the hope that the visit would be the cause of a more abundant rejoicing in Christ Jesus.

The friends of the Doctor intend to escort him down the bay when he leaves on Saturday next on board of the *Adriatic*.

The Great Eastern.

REDUCTION OF THE PRICE OF ADMISSION.

The public will not be surprised at the announcement of the Directors of the *Great Eastern* that the price of admission to the steamer has been reduced one-half—that is, to fifty cents for adults, and for children half price. This arrangement goes into effect to-day, and cannot fail to largely increase the number of visitors. The entire management of the exhibition has been placed in the hands of a gentleman who, it is said, possesses peculiar qualifications for the business, and it is expected that arrangements will be made with the various railroad and steamboat lines to run excursion trains at reduced rates for the accommodation of the people in neighboring cities and towns. It is intimated also, that when she has been sufficiently shown as a curiosity, the ship will make a two day's excursion to some point on the coast. This, however, would involve a heavy expenditure, not the least of which would be the insurance on the ship, and it is doubtful whether a sufficient number of persons—at a large price—could be obtained to render the trip remunerative.

We append a statement of the whole number of visitors to Saturday:

July 3	1,368	July 6	2,148
July 4	1,783	July 7, about	2,500
July 5	1,618		
Making a total of			9,417

Coroners' Inquests.

ANOTHER MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

The inquest upon the body of the young woman who died in a cell at the Eleventh Ward Station-house on the morning of the 4th inst., was concluded yesterday by Coroner JACKMAN, and resulted in a verdict to the effect that her death had been caused by arsenic, but whether administered by herself or some other person was not ascertained. No evidence by which the identity of the deceased could be established was obtained. ELIZABETH CAVEN, a domestic at No. 351 East Tenth-street, testified that early on the morning of the 4th inst., upon opening the basement door of the house in question, she saw deceased standing in the area-way. She appeared to be under the influence of liquor, and asked for a glass of water, which was given her. She then stated that she had come from Staten Island the evening previous, and had been taken sick while riding up town in a stage. After leaving the stage she took a glass of lemonade, which she thought must have been drugged, as it made her feel worse as soon as she drank it. She said she had friends residing either in Rose or Monroe-street—the witness was not sure which. Dr. FISHELL testified to having made an analysis of the contents of the stomach and intestines, and finding a quantity of arsenic. The daguerreotype of a young man, which deceased had with her, may eventually lead to her identification.

VIOLENT AND ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.

DANIEL LYON, a laborer, while ascending a ladder at the building in process of erection at No. 101 Greenwich-street, with a heavy stone on his shoulder, missed his footing and fell to the ground. He was so severely injured that he died a few hours afterwards at the New-York Hospital, whither he had been removed. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest. ......On the 29th ult. a crate of glass fell upon RICHARD ENWRIGHT, a laborer, residing at No. 5 Norfolk-street, while he was engaged in unloading the ship *Sea Duck*, lying at the foot of Jefferson-street. The injuries he received yesterday resulted in his death. Coroner O'KEEFE investigated the case.... The body of a man was found, yesterday morning, in the water at Pier No. 6 East River. Deceased appeared to be about 25 years of age, was five feet eight inches in height, and was dressed respectably. In his pockets were found $226 95 in bills and coin, besides a pass-book on the Marlborough Savings' Bank. An inquest will be held on the body by Coroner SCHIRMER to-day.

Police Reports.

AN ALLEGED DEFAULTER BROUGHT BACK.

Francis Hoffman, late treasurer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, who is alleged to have absconded several months since, after having overissued the Company's stock to a very considerable amount, was brought back to this City on Saturday from Utica, near which place he had been apprehended by Special Railroad Detective Hugh Masterson. Hoffman was taken before Justice CONNOLLY, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, by whom he was temporarily committed to prison. His examination is fixed for next Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. The complainants have not as yet prepared their affidavits against the prisoner, but it is said that he was arrested upon a warrant charging him with having committed forgery.

A VARIETY OF OFFENCES.

A woman known as Mary Reynolds was arrested at the store No. 137 Lewis-street, on Friday night, for attempting to steal three pairs of pantaloons. She was found to have capacious pockets attached to her skirts, and in her room a quantity of made-up garments, of both ladies' and gentlemen's apparel, supposed to have been obtained by shoplifting, were found. The prisoner was committed for trial.... Therese Frutochler, of No. 80 West Broadway, was held for examination by Justice KELLY on a charge of bigamy, preferred by her husband, John Frutochler. The complainant stated that he married Mrs. Frutochler in 1859, supposing her to be a single woman. He afterwards found a marriage certificate in her trunk, showing that in 1857 she had been led to the hymenial altar by a German named Zealner, who is still living.... Mrs. Elizabeth Benton, a lady from the country, had her pocket picked of $15 on Saturday afternoon by James Mullane, a young Irishman, who was detected in the commission of the theft. He was taken before Justice CONNOLLY, who held him for trial.... Bartholomew Franklin, of No. 88 White-street, was robbed of $125 on Wednesday evening at a grocery store in Mulberry-street, and John Woods and Lawrence Ryan, two men whom he had invited to drink with him, are now in custody on a charge of having committed the theft.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Brooklyn City Flour Mills Destroyed by Fire.

On Saturday morning, about 4 o'clock, a fire broke out in the building known as the Brooklyn City Mills, belonging to Messrs. SMITH, LEECH & JEWELL, which, before the flames could be extinguished, was entirely destroyed. It was situated on the corner of Fulton and Furman streets, and was 24 feet by 100 in extent. A large amount of business was done in the place, there being two engines and six run of stone, and work was going on day and night. On Friday night, however, there being a scarcity of grain, all hands, except HUGH MCLAUGHLIN, the watchman, left at 12 o'clock. How the fire originated is not precisely known. The watchman gave the alarm, and two ferry-boats steamed out and putting their pumps in motion threw heavy streams on the building, until the danger of being set on fire compelled them to retreat, drawing out several barges, and playing on the ferry house which was in danger of being ignited. The labors of the Fire Department were partially ineffectual, owing to the fact that the hose was imperfect and repeatedly burst. Manhattan Steam Engine Company of New-York came over, and it was chiefly through the admirable working of this machine that the new dépôt of the City Railroad Company on the opposite corner, which cost $30,000, was saved. The City Mills were destroyed with their contents, involving a loss, including steam engines, boilers, machinery, seven hundred barrels of flour, several thousand bushels of feed and grain, of about $35,000. Twenty men are thereby thrown out of employment. The insurance is as follows:

Firemen's, N. Y.	$3,500	Williamsburgh City	2,500
United States	2,500	Washington	2,500
American Exchange	2,500	Ætna	2,500
Relief	2,500	St. Nicholas	2,500
Phenix, Brooklyn	3,000	Pacific	3,000
St. Mark's, New-York	2,500	Excelsior	2,500
Corn Exchange	3,000		
Total			$35,000

The damage to the Railroad dépôt amounts to about $1,000, and will fall upon the carpenter, the building not having been delivered to the Company.

ITEMS.—The whole number of deaths last week was 124. Of these, 39 were adults and 85 children. ....Two men, supposed to be intoxicated, went into an unoccupied storehouse on Atlantic Dock to sleep on Friday night, and fell through the hatchway to the floor of the first story, where they were found dead on Saturday morning.... The Fifth Precinct Station-house is in a dangerous condition. On Saturday 20 feet of the plastering fell on Officer WM. GUISCHARD, injuring him severely.

Jersey City.

DEATH OF CAPT. RODGERS.—Capt. WM. T. RODGERS, a highly esteemed citizen of Jersey City, died at his residence in Warren-street on Saturday last, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. Capt. RODGERS took part in the last war with England, and was an officer on board the United States sloop-of-war *Peacock*, when she captured the British brig *Epervier*, and for his bravery in this action he was presented with a sword from Congress. While residing in Jersey City he has occupied several positions of honor and trust, and at the time of his decease, was President of the New-Jersey Board of Pilot Commissioners. The funeral takes place this afternoon.

IDENTIFIED.—The body of the woman found drowned on Thursday last, near the Morris Canal pier, was identified on Saturday as that of Mrs. MARY JANE PROCTOR, residing at No. 240 Sixteenth-street, New-York. She escaped from home on the 4th inst., in a deranged state of mind, and undoubtedly committed suicide.

THREATENING LIFE.—A man named DANIEL CORBIT was taken before Recorder TILDEN, of Jersey City, on Saturday, charged with striking PATRICK RILEY with a crow-bar and threatening his life. He gave bonds to keep the peace.

HUDSON COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.—An adjourned session of this Court, for hearing arguments, motions, &c., will be commenced at the Court-house this morning.

[Advertisement.]

REYNARD & Co.,
PATENT HOUSEKEEPER'S RIFLE,
INFALLIBLE INSECT POWDER,
and VERMIN DESTROYER.

The only truly reliable article to exterminate Bedbugs, Croton-Bugs, Moths, Garden Insects, Rats and Mice.

Principal Dépôt, No. 167 Broadway.
Sold by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

TO PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY.—Ladies, if you wish to get a handsome Linen Gaiter for 10s., also a fine House Slipper for 88 cents, go to CAHILL & WOODS, No. 627 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker streets. Gentlemen, if you like to obtain a beautiful fitting Boot or Shoe, and a durable one, call at the above-named establishment, where the largest and most extensive assortment is always on hand, at low prices.

[Advertisement.]

JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Photographs, of all sizes and styles, of the Japanese Embassy, for sale at

BRADY'S GALLERY,
No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

[Advertisement.]

As a constitutional remedy in the treatment of old and indolent ulcers, HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment have proved remarkably efficacious. The London *Lancet* candidly admits that no other preparations have yet been discovered so prompt, safe and reliable.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 7.—*In steamship Kangaroo, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Donovan and daughter, Miss Taylor, Mrs. Dwina, Miss M. Hanna, Philadelphia; James Kirkpatrick, Rev. R. Holden, Mr. Peardon, James Wardlan, New-York; Rev. Mathew McBride, Philadelphia; Pedro Pellicoia, Mrs. Griffin and child, Mrs. T. Berry, Miss Maxwell, A. Hardin, Martin R. Pelon, R. H. Stretch, E. Guerlin and lady, James Paterson and wife, Francis Bernard, J. C. Wells, Dr. Ramon de Sagra, Dr. José Orome, J. W. Smythe, Mr. Foster, 2 sons and daughter; Mrs. Hood, New-Orleans; J. O. Woods, J. Thomas, Wm. Alley, Mrs. Dr. R. Campbell and 4 children, Mrs. Gerrard and child, Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Otis Winsor, Miss Laura Thomson, Edward Boyle and daughter, T. A. Villamiza, J. Bandaer, Jorge Torres, C. Thompson, A. G. Bakewell, Jean Cauteron, T. G. Griffiths, J. Drew, J. Ducos, J. Sampassado, and 200 in the steerage. Total, 260. Specie, $265,592.

JULY 7.—*In steamship New-York, for Bremen and Southampton*—Carl Epping and lady, Savannah; August J. Buchel and lady, Fulton, Mo.; Miss Melissa A. Bradley, Poughkeepsie; Mrs. L. Lierman, Schuylkill, Penn.; John B. Mayer de Treves and lady, New-York; A. Happel, David V. Zeller, lady and daughter; George W. Keyser, Fred. C. Ogden, Geo. H. Hall, New-York; R. Ferguson, Port Jervis, New-York; A. Kammerman, Bremen; Mrs. Richmers, California; Rev. J. S. Dwight, Boston; J. M. Sorzano, Manuel Mestrey y Celis, Vincente Mestrey y Amabile, Cuba; J. M. Espejo, Lorenzo Badell, New-Granada; H. L. Hermanny, Baltimore; A. Destetti, Philadelphia; Albert Tatela, New-Orleans; William Thomas Koepper, Bethlehem, Penn.; Mrs. Adelheid C. Rosentreter, C. Borchers, Henry Bruns, John Segers, M. Wolff, John Gooth, A. Steenken, G. Herring, A. Destjen, C. T. Schmidt, Conrad Loseman, New-York; Jacob G. Suhr, E. W. Grant, California; Fred. Peeller, Havana; Charles Seibert, Fred. Seibert, Richmond, Va.; P. Leeper, lady and child, Galveston, Texas; Mrs. A. Rose Menter and child, Sebastian Huber, Martin Thomas, New-Orleans; Caspar Seeding, St. Louis, Mo.; Henry Ulke, Julius Ulke, Eva Aisler, August Koch, Washington, D. C.; John Wichmann, Baltimore; F. Louis Eger, Cincinnati; Capt. F. J. Warckmeister, of the late Brem. ship Luna; Miss Clara Ritter, Huntsville, Ala.; Mrs. Louise Vater, Mrs. Pieper, Chicago; Theodore Bauer, Philadelphia; Rev. J. Vanderwall, lady, and 4 children, Holland, Mich.; and 79 in the steerage. Total, 148. About $230,000 in specie.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 36	Sun sets	7 33	Moon rises	10 36

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	11 36	Gov. Island	12 24	Hell Gate	1 48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, July 7.

Cleared.

Steamships Augusta, Lyon, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son; Yorktown, Parrish, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken; Matanzas, Liesegang, Matanzas, Mora Bros., Navarro & Co.; Monticello, Gager, Norfolk, &c., H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Potomac, Watson, Baltimore, &c., H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Patapsco, Vail, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships St. Louis, Johnson, New-Orleans, W. Nelson & Sons; Missouri, Hughes, Glasgow, Dunham & Dimon; Astrachan, (Nor.) Backer, Quebec, A. Wendt & Co.; Carlisle, Simson, New Orleans, Robson & Fosdick; Endeavor, Doane, San Francisco, W. T. Coleman & Co.; J. Boyd, Thomas, Liverpool, Boyd & Hincken; Deutchland, Wessenholf, London, ——.

Barks Gazelle, Rhodes, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Son; Florida, Munday, Philadelphia, J. R. Dow; E. H. Yarrington, Gorham, Marseilles, Dow & Ingraham; H. Gregory, Sleeper, New-Orleans, Metcalf & Duncan; Homer, Bowe, Sydney, ——; Exeter, ——, Alicante, Barclay & Livingston; Catawba, Mix, Montevideo, Cartwright & Harrison; Sprite, Price, Rio Janeiro, ——.

Brigs Wildeman, (Dutch,) Dredrist, London, Funch & Meincke; J. W. Sawyer, Leighton, Kingston, Thompson & Hunter; Scotland, Francis, Barbados, E. T. Smith; L. M. Arnold, (Br.,) Atkinson, St. John, P. I. Nevius & Son; O. Adams, Brown, Elizabethport, Thompson & Hunter.

Schooners M. Fleming, Shaw, Wilmington, J. W. McKee; J. H. Seguin, Ellis, Feenandina, ——; John, Stetson, Wilmington, E. S. Powell; Granite State, Hallett, Boston, Dayton & Co.; J. M. Denson, Barton, Para, C. P. Burdett; Peerless (Br.,) Doe, Bermuda, McCall & Frith; Emma, (Br.,) Johnson, Londonderry, H. J. & C. A. De Wolff; J. Leaming, Tilby, Newbern, ——; Osprey, Smith, Washington, master; Exchange, Hallock, Norfolk, master; S. E. Jayne, Jayne, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; C. T. Strong, Liscum, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Telegraph, Rogers, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; J. P. Hazard, Wilson, Bristol, master; Maria Louisa, Cummings, Bristol, master; Ellen Louisa, Thompson, New-Haven, master.

Sloop Rienzi, Briggs, Bristol, master.

Arrived.

Steamer Boston, Crocker, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Planet, Wilson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Levanter, Brown, Valparaiso 68 ds., with copper ore, &c., to Smith & Boynton.

Bark Virginia and Estellina, (of Philadelphia,) Wilkens, Buenos Ayres May 15, with hides, &c., to master. Vessels in port before reported.

Bark Mountain Eagle, Yates, Palermo 57 ds., passed Gibraltar June 1, with fruit to Yates & Porterfield.

Bark Gem of the Seas, Marsden, Almeira, Spain, 39 ds., with lead, wool, &c., to Galway, Casado & Teller.

Brig Mary Alvina, (of Boston,) Ames, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar to master. June 29, at 8 A. M., lat. 26 20, lon. 79 30, passed a bark with loss of jibboom, both topgallantmasts, and foretopsail yard; apparently wanted no assistance.

Brig Caroline, (of Machias,) Norton, Zaza June 12, with sugar, &c., to Simpson & Mayhew. June 15, lat. 21 17, lon. 81 41, spoke U. S. steamer Wyandotte, all well.

Brig Cascade, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Williams, Cadiz 45 ds., with wine, cork, &c., to order.

Brig Rolling Wave, Enquist, Messina 70 ds., with fruit to Lawrence Giles & Co. Passed Gibraltar May 21.

Brig Sarah Bernice, (of Machias,) Clark, Cardenas June 27, with sugar, &c., to Simpson & Mayhew.

Schr. Alethea, (of New Haven,) Hervey, Baracoa June 28, with fruit to Thos. Gilmartin.

Schr. Justina Bandell, James, Fernandina, Fla., 8 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Manhasset, Ward, Charleston 6 ds., with cotton to W. B. Scranton & Co.

Schr. B. L. Berry, Weaver, Darien 10 ds., with yellow pine to Dixon & Co.

Schr. Wave, Barrett, Newbern, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to W. Williams.

Schr. E. Segar, (of Mystic,) Kenyon, Key West 10 ds., with cotton, sponge, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co. Has had light head winds most of the passage.

Schr. Sarah H. Sears, (of New-Haven,) Goodsell, Eleuthera 7 ds., with fruit to Jos. Eneas. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Sunny South, Weeks, Jacksonville 8 ds., with yellow pine to Alsop & Clark.

Schr. Almo, (Br.,) Curry, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Tilton, Barrett, Eastport 8 ds., with laths and fish to Sturges & Co.

Schr. S. T. King, Clendenen, Calais 8 ds., with laths to Simpson & Mayhew.

Schr. W. E. Bird, Smith, Rondout, with coal for Hartford.

Schr. Gov. Arnold, Mitchill, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Blue Grit, (Br.,) Whipple, Hillsboro, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Schr. G. D. King, Wooster, Calais 8 ds., with laths to John Boynton & Son.

Schr. R. S. Dean, Dean, Taunton 2 ds., in ballast, to master.

Schr. Mary Ann, Cummings, Jonesport 7 ds., with spars to master.

Schr. Cabot, Hoser, Bridgeport 2 ds.

Schr. Ann Flower, Clark, Albany, mdse. for Boston.

Schr. Vintage, Cole, Albany, with mdse. for Boston.

Schr. Pathway, Ryder, New Haven 2 ds.

Schr. W. W. Brainerd, Bowditch, Greenport 2 ds.

Sloop Julia Maria, Hall, Norwich 2 ds.

Sloop America, Stedman, Providence 2 ds., with mdse. to master.

Sloop Rhode Island, Remington, Providence 2 ds.

Arrived SUNDAY, ...July 8.

Steamship R. R. Cuyler, Crocker, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. July 7, 1:30 A. M., off Cape Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Huntsville, hence for Savannah, 8th, 11 A. M., lat. 39 10, lon. 74 07, spoke bark F. Pendleton, of Searsport, from Cardenas for New-York.

Steamship Jamestown, Skinner, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken. Passed ship Rose Standish of Boston, anchored 5 miles S. E. of Cape Henry Lighthouse. Sunday, 10 o'clock A. M., off Absecomb, passed an unknown propeller bound N.

Steamship Delaware, Cannon, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Wamsutta, Arey, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to master.

Steamer Dawn, Perry, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Barstow & Pope.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Invincible, Binsman, Liverpool June 6, with mdse to Abm Bell's sons. Passed Cape Clear June 10.

Bark Mary Lee, Morton, Palermo April 19, Gibraltar 20th, with fruit, &c., to Lawrence Giles & Co. Experienced light westerly winds and calms the whole passage. Been 23 ds. W. of Grand Bank.

Schr. Warren A. Griffen, Borden, Grenada 15 ds., with fruit to master.

Schr. Springbox, King, Calais 7 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Everglade, Eaton, Machias 7 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. James and Lucy, Chase, Portland 7 ds., with powder to master.

Schr. Scioto, Harrington, Calais 7 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. H. W. Wellington, Wells, Calais 9 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye.

Schr. J. P. Bent, Reynolds, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Palestine, Broadstreet, Martinique 16 ds., with tamarinds, &c., to master.

Schr. Rough and Ready, Robbins, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Romeo, ——, Elizabethport, with coal for Gloucester.

Schr. Zulma, Church, Jonesport 8 ds., with spars to master.

Schr. Ruth Halsey, Penny, Greenport 2 ds.

Schr. Gazelle, Rogers, Portland, for Albany.

Schr. Maria L. Hall, Lawrence, Portland 2 ds., stone.

WIND—During the day from S.

Below.

Bark P. Pendleton, from Cardenas.
Brig King Brothers, from Spanish Main.
Brig Santiago, (Brem.,) from Port-au-Platt.
Brig Augustus, from Nuevitas.—All four by pilot boat New-York, No. 8.
Brigs Eliza, from Sagua 10 ds.
Brig Sarah B. Flagg, from Cardenas 9 ds.
Also, 1 bark unknown.

Sailed.

Steamships Yorktown, for Norfolk, &c.; Columbia, for Charleston; Augusta, for Savannah; Potomac, for Baltimore; Patapsco, for Portland; Monticello, for Washington, &c.; Kangaroo, (Br.,) for Queenstown and Liverpool; New-York, (Brem.,) for Bremen. Ship G. B. Lamar, and anchored at Quarantine.

Sunday—Bark Fame. Ship Quickstep.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, July 8, sunset.—One of Wm. Nelson & Sons' ships, 2 ships, 6 barks, and 3 brigs at anchor at S. W. Spit, bound out. Wind light S. Clear.

HIGHLANDS, July 8, sunset.—No inward-bound vessels in sight. Wind moderate, S. Clear.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—Arr. brig War Eagle, Port-au-Prince June 25. Left, brigs Isabella, Beurmann, for New-York in 8 ds.; Hannah, from New-York, dischg. Below, ship Villafranca, Newcastle.

Spoken, &c.

Argonaut—ship, strg. E., was seen June 23, lat. 42 30, lon. 47.

Augusta—brig, from Nuevitas for New-York, July 5, lat. 30, lon. 74 08.

Benjamin Burgess—bark, of Boston, stng. to northward, was passed July 7, lat. 39 58, lon. 72 30.

Florida—schr., hence for Cat Island, June 29, off Eleuthera.

George and Mary—whaling-bark, of Southport, on a cruise, clean, June 24, lat. 38 15, lon. 45 18.

G. W. Baker—schr., from Philadelphia for New-Haven, June 29, in Hatteras Inlet.

J. C. Payson—schr., from ——, for Galveston, July 4, off Chincoteague.

P. Pendleton—bark, from Cardenas for New-York, July 5, lat. 38 40, lon. 74.

Sarah B. Bale—from Portland for Matanzas, July 3, lat. 40 19, lon. 69 28.—(By pilot boat E. Blunt, No. 2.

Southampton—ship, hence for London, was signalized July 2, lat. 40 07, lon. 55 29.

Foreign Ports.

At Baracoa, June 28, schr. A. B. Terry, Eldredge, for New-York soon.

At Zaza, June 12, bark Pride of the Sea and brig Hidalgo, hence, dischg.

WANTED—BOARD FOR AN INVALID, A young lady, at some pleasant farm-house, within one hour's ride of the City. Terms must be moderate. Address BOARDING, Box No. 183 Times Office.